

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

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School of Forestry &
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ANN ARBOR,
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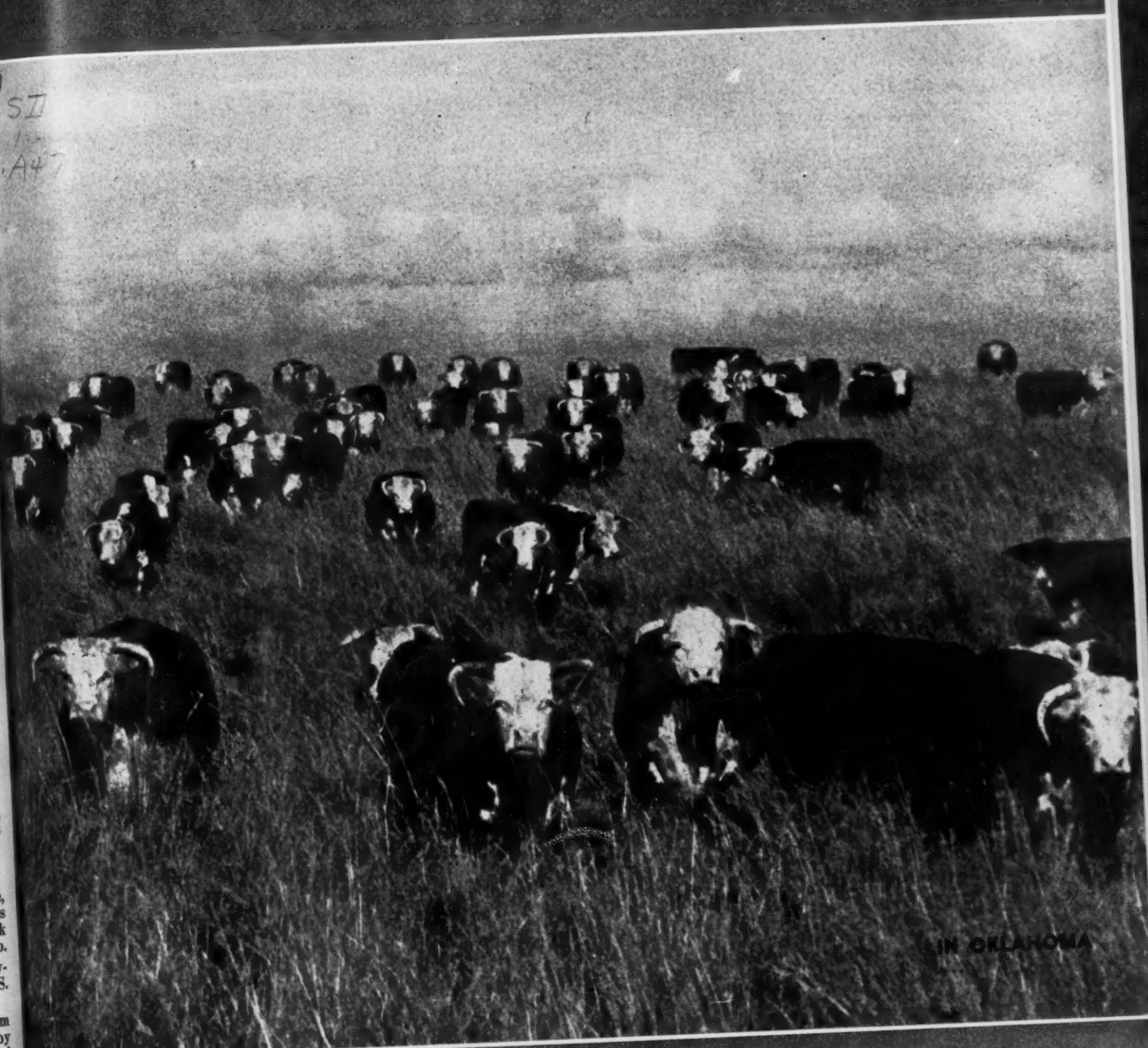
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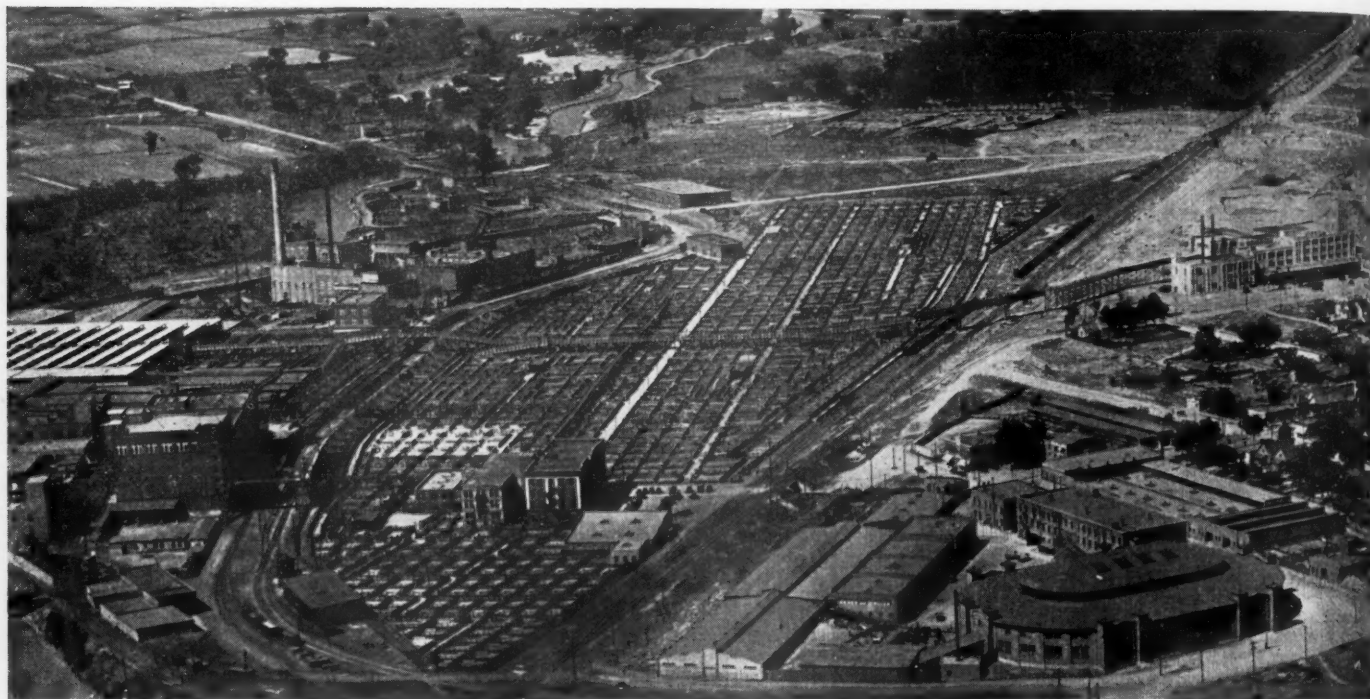
THE NATIONAL LIVESTOCK MONTHLY

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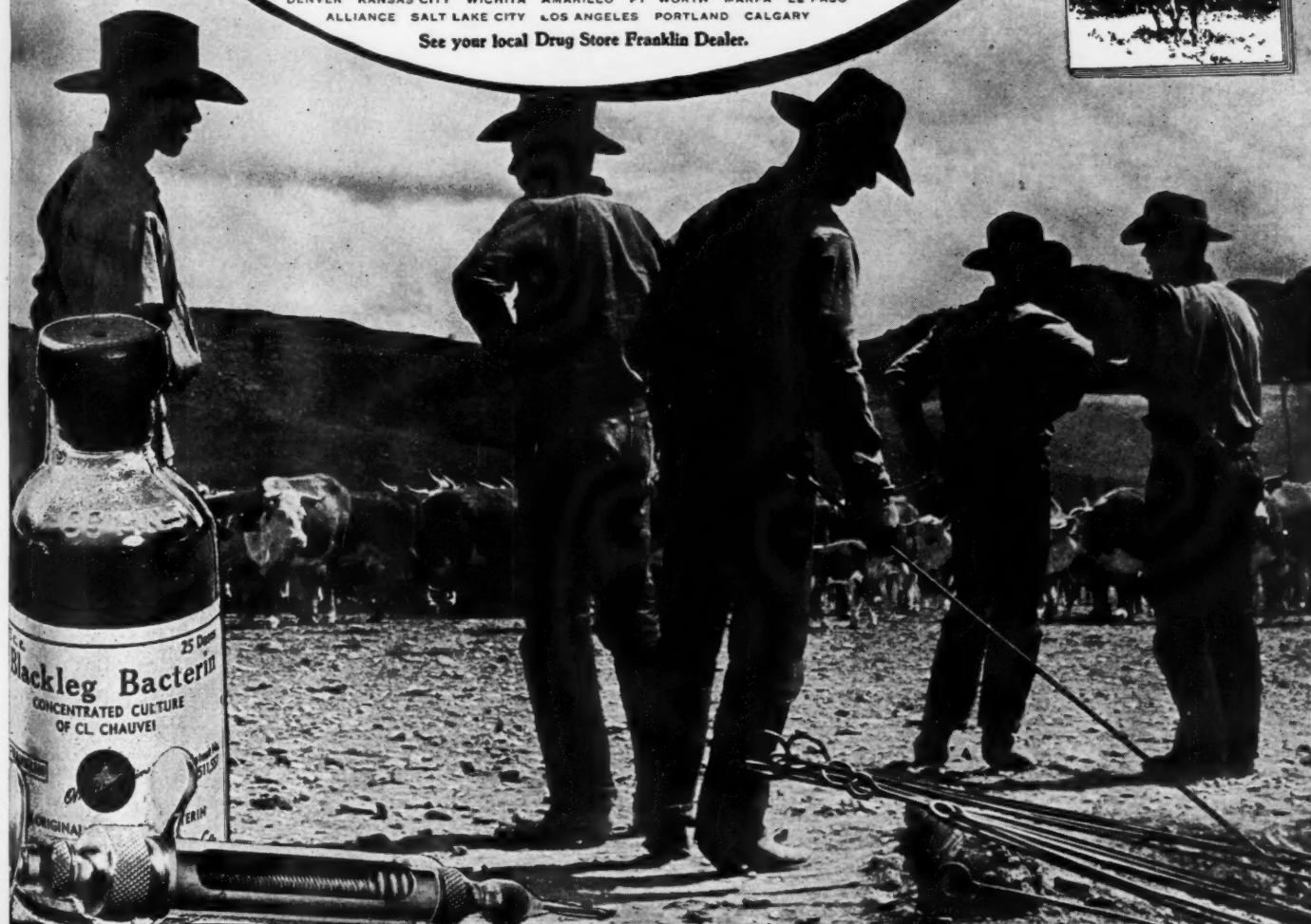
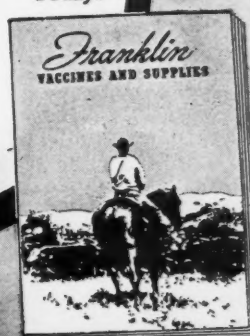
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Letters TO THE EDITOR

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH

Calves in this section are bringing from 15 to 16 cents a pound, in weights of 300 to 400 pounds. We are in the Black Belt area of Alabama, a strip of land approximately 200 miles long and 20 to 40 miles wide extending through the central part of the state. Most of the cattle business in this country consists of producing 300- to 400-pound calves. Considerable interest is being developed in crossing Brahman sires with native cattle. Several herds here run 2,500 head; the average, 100 to 200. Alabama is planning to construct at once a coliseum costing more than a half-million dollars.—WALTER C. GIVHAN, president, Dallas County Farm Bureau, Ala.

THE HOPPER THREAT

We had a good summer in this part of the country. Crops, hay and grass are good. Hoppers are pretty bad. They won't hurt anything this year, but might next. It is dry now but that is a good thing.—RUSSELL KRAUSE, Crook County, Wyo.

CAUSE FOR SMILES

Recent rains have relieved the drouth situation in this section. Grass is good, cattle are putting on flesh fast and everyone is smiling.—PERRY KELLOGG, Grant County, N. M.

THAT'S OUR AIM

I think your magazine supports the ideas of the cattle industry as a whole and presents these ideas in a readable and concise way.—LAWRENCE WYLIE, San Luis Obispo County, Calif.

SHORT AND CHEERFUL

Cattle are carrying more fat than usual at this season of the year.—EARL ADRIAN, Mellette County, S. D.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

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AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

MORE MONKEY WORK WITH MEATS

THE LIVESTOCK and meat industry was shocked at the decision of the price decontrol board to restore ceilings on livestock and meats. There had been a great build-up for this board: It had been claimed that they were decontrolled; that they would function absolutely independently of other government agencies, etc.—but now it seems apparent that the decision was made at the White House, that OPA and the Department of Agriculture were given orders as to what was to be decontrolled and what not, and the highly touted new set-up merely adopted for its own the decision already made. As a matter of fact, it was a physical impossibility for this board, in the short time allotted to it, to make any adequate study of the numerous commodities which were covered in the four-day hearings.

At those hearings it was ruled that the time should be spent merely in presenting arguments as to what the various witnesses proposed to prove by their briefs and the time allotted for oral presentation in most cases was only 15 minutes to each witness. It is a cinch that even if the board had wanted to, it could not possibly have given any more than a cursory look at the numerous briefs filed with it in support of the limited arguments advanced.

By the time this article is published we will be back again where we started several years ago. Again OPA is making rash promises that for sure, this time, the black market is to be controlled. We have heard that story time and time again, as new and unworkable regulations have been pyramided on top of others tried and found wanting. There is no reason to believe that OPA can do any better the job of enforcement than has been the case during the past two years in particular and, as everyone knows, the result during that period has been pitiful. It has been boasted that they have 2,500 enforcement officials, but 25,000 could not stop the

black marketeer in a field which offers such tremendous profits to those who are willing to run the risk.

Had it not been an election year, there would have been a different story to tell. The lower House of Congress would not have been so timid in its approach to the matter. The Senate, all the way, by substantial majorities, was in favor of decontrolling meats, but the House would not back it up. Ironically, when the decision of the board was announced, a certain congressman was quoted as regretting that decision of the board and indicating that it should have acted to decontrol our product—yet he was a leader all the time in the fight against the Senate version which would have made decontrol mandatory.

At this writing no one can surely foretell the full extent of the damage, not only to producers and feeders but to consumers as well, that will result from the unwise action of the administration-dominated board. It seems certain that it will slow up the production of quality beef, with meat ceilings reimposed and grain and labor prices uncontrolled. It is equally certain that the consumer will have to go back to the practice of standing in line at the meat counter or pay outlandish prices in the black market. There is only one certain beneficiary, and that is the black market racketeer—and he didn't wait long to get back into action. Reports from various central markets advise that they are out in force and pushing prices up still higher as they rush to re-establish their control. As a matter of fact, the high prices which were so much publicized during the price control holiday were promoted by the black market operators to insure their return to power. At any rate, whatever comes, the administration must assume full responsibility. The livestock and meat industry has been nothing more than a pawn in the battle of politics that has been raging all summer and will continue until the elections are over.

Background for Trouble

THE OPA, which started out as an office to stabilize prices, can now be called little more than an agency to advance prices. Prices of most commodities under the new OPA law must be marked up. OPA has no choice but to comply. In meat, even if the ceilings are put back close to where they were on June 29, the black marketeer will do the job of hiking prices. OPA's second function of policing prices is destined to failure, if we are to judge by the recent meat black market experiences and the old bootleg days.

We have seen how this came about. Last fall the country was introduced to a novel wage plan to raise wages and leave prices where they were. The objective was to ward off deflation that in government circles was thought the inevitable aftermath of war's end. The government wanted to keep the wheels of industry spinning, and one way, it thought, was to fatten the pay envelopes and provide more spending money. Some of the unions got behind the plan and implemented it with a series of strikes. Wages went up—even higher than the unions asked for in many cases. The result was eventual, inescapable price increases which OPA is now merely rubber stamping. The chain of events was inevitable.

The American Federation of Labor in its labor's monthly survey recently said:

"Today all Americans are being penalized because a small portion of American workers used the strike for political purposes last winter . . . unaffiliated unions used the strike to force the government dictated wage price formula of Feb. 14. . . . Wholesale prices rose 4 per cent from February through June. These price increases of course forced retail prices upward at a slightly later date so that cost of living had already risen 3 per cent when OPA expired on June 30 and the rise was gaining speed."

This reflection of increased wages in higher living costs has not run its course. More price increases are yet to come. In the meantime, the result of the government's wage program has been increased production costs and a consequent prolonged period of scarcity of goods the public wants. And this partly accounts for the fact that OPA was given a renewed lease on life—by drawing out the period of scarcity which brought pressure for higher prices and created black markets . . . all this argues for government control.

The point argued above, neither the administration nor the OPA can dodge. They must confess to having misjudged last fall what was to come. They have themselves to blame for much of the present trouble in prices and production. Must the government continue to mistrust the free operation of business and rely instead upon questionable forecasts, thousands of orders and thousands of enforcement officers?

The Mexican Quarantine

ELSEWHERE in this issue is summarized the resolution adopted at a conference at Los Angeles starting July 20 between agricultural commissions of the United States and the Mexican government bearing on the question of the quarantine order effective in early June barring the free movement of cattle across the Mexican border into the United States pending a clean-up of the situation created by two importations of Brahman bulls from Brazil into Mexico. Up to this writing, Aug. 21, there has been no advice of the actual disposition of the second shipment of bulls long held on Sacrificios Island, but if these bulls are disposed of in accordance with the Los Angeles agreement, either by return to Brazil or by disposition in Europe, and the Joint Sanitary Commission of the United States and Mexican officials find

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THE PUBLIC LAND MEETING

ONE HUNDRED, FIFTY STOCKMEN from the 10 major public land states assembled on Aug. 16-17 at Salt Lake City to consider matters relating to the current administration and final disposition of public lands, a subject of intense common interest to both cattlemen and sheepmen. The meeting, called jointly by the American National Live Stock Association and the National Wool Growers Association, was presided over by the heads of the two groups, William B. Wright of Deeth, Nev., for the cattlemen and G. N. Winder of Craig, Colo., for the sheepmen. (The remarks made by Mr. Wright at the opening session are carried in this issue of the PRODUCER.)

The many complexities of the public land issues kept interest throughout the meetings at a high peak and served to point up the need for further discussion and work before the problems could be finally solved. A follow-up conference has been scheduled for Denver on Oct. 15, participants to be the members of a 10-man permanent committee consisting of Dan Hughes, chairman, Montrose, Colo.; J. Elmer Brock, vice-chairman, Kaycee, Wyo.; A. D. Brownfield, Deming, N. M.; J. C. Cecil, Burns, Ore.; Don Clyde, Heber City, Utah; Vic Christensen, Likely, Calif.; Merle Drake, Chellis, Ida; Vernon Metcalf, Reno, Nev.; Jack Milburn, Grass Range Mont.; K. P. Pickrell, Phoenix, Ariz. Radford Hall, assistant to the executive secretary of the American National, Denver, Colo., was named secretary.

The presence of Nevada's Senator Pat McCarran, chairman of a Senate subcommittee which has been investigat-

ing the administration of public lands, did much to guide the thoughts and actions of the conferees at Salt Lake. As a long-time champion of the livestock man's rights on the public lands, he has led in the fight to stop "destruction of that great administrative law—the Taylor Grazing Act," a danger he considers imminent at this time because "Congress, neglectful of its duty, has allowed the executive branch to take over the authority" (of the public land domain) and "as a result, vast areas—running into millions of acres in some cases—have been withdrawn by the executive branch, sometimes by subordinates of that branch." He called for a resumption by Congress of its responsibilities in seeing that no further withdrawals be made of public land from the citizenry.

Most of the first day of the meeting was spent in a general stock-taking of the present situation. It was brought out in the course of this that the Taylor Grazing Act had not been intended, originally, as a final measure for permanent control of the lands, but as an interim act to promote conservation of the range and stabilization of the livestock industry pending final disposition of the lands.

While some arguments arose within the ranks as to details of state or private ownership and the desire for such as opposed to federal control, it was agreed that if the delegates were to find a common meeting ground for their combined proposals, they could easily iron out any difficulties that might naturally be expected to arise in a mixed group. En-

(Continued on Page 13)

Resolutions Adopted at Salt Lake City Land Meeting

Recommended withdrawal of public lands be immediately stopped, this to apply particularly to recreational type withdrawals, that lands so withdrawn, together with lands withdrawn for purposes connected with the recent war, be immediately returned to former status and that all such lands be immediately re-examined and where possible be restored to previous status;

Requested the secretary of interior to make operative and expedite disposal of land as provided for in Section 14 of the Taylor Grazing Act, and urged the removal from office of those not complying with the law.

Opposed withdrawal of over 3,000,000 acres of land in western Utah for a proposed army rocket range, the protest being based on Interior Department information that such withdrawal would displace about 357,000 sheep and 5,400 head of cattle which use that grazing area, that there is no other area to which the livestock could be feasibly transferred and that the withdrawal would establish a serious precedent to the impairment of the stability of the livestock industry;

Commended the work of the Senate subcommittee on public lands headed by Senator Pat McCarran and strongly recommended continuation of its activities "until the public interest is better served and more efficient and constructive grazing policies are adopted";

Recommended appointment of a standing committee designated to propose legislation for the final disposition of the public domain into private ownership and to recommend provisions or legislation to strengthen administration of the Taylor Act, "pending final disposition of the public domain," report of this committee to be submitted to the next meeting called by the joint chairmen.

Wright Speech Urges Agreement on Essentials

(The following address was delivered by American National President William B. Wright at the opening of the recent public lands conference in Salt Lake City.—Ed.)

MR. WINDER HAS OUTLINED briefly to you the purpose of the meeting. I should like to add that you are dealing with a rather large problem, with many ramifications involving many details.

It occurs to me that if we are to make progress at this meeting, you must, of necessity, more or less confine your discussion and analysis to fundamentals. That is to say, as is always the case in livestock meetings, as well as any others, there is a tendency to get off on tangents in a discussion of details of personal matters that do not contribute very much to the purposes for which we are gathered here.

I wish to stress the necessity, if possible, of coming from this meeting with some sort of agreement on fundamentals. In arriving at that, it must be borne in mind also that a similar pattern does not fit the same to each public land state. Therefore, I think it important that we enter into these discussions with open minds as far as possible, with a spirit of give and take, in order that we may agree upon fundamentals.

I doubt if there is very much divergence of opinion as to fundamentals, but I do think that sometimes we get sidetracked because of conflicting approaches to these fundamentals. It will require giving and taking on the part of various states and various interests as well as on the part of the government, and on the part of the public.

This is a big problem and involves a tremendous amount of public interest. I think the industry has an unusual opportunity, as well as a responsibility; for, if the industry that is so vitally concerned with the use of this natural resource, grass, which we are talking about, cannot formulate on overall constructive policy, then I think that someone else will formulate it for us, and certainly we will have neglected our responsibility in helping to shape that policy.

The opportunity to which I refer attaches to our first meetings with Secretary Krug—quite different from the meetings we have had in the past with other gentlemen holding a similar position. Secretary Krug is a man who is seeking facts. He had no preconceived ideas as to the solution to this complicated problem.

He did not start out by dictating to us. He was tremendously interested in our problem and was concerned with what the users thought. We were not rushed off with a statement as we were in 1935, that "the pioneers were not invited to come west."

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AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

OKLAHOMA'S CATTLE INDUSTRY

By VIRGIL V. PETERSON, Research Associate, Western Range Cattle Industry Study



Cattle on Hal Cooper ranch near Fort Supply, Okla. Mr. Cooper is Woodward County director for the Northwest Oklahoma Cattlemen's Association.

FAMOUS FOR ITS CHEROKEE Strip Live Stock Association and the Chisholm, Shawnee and Western cattle trails, Oklahoma has long felt the pulse of a surging bovine trade. Originally known as Indian Territory, it lay directly in the path of itinerant drovers from Texas who were striving to alleviate an overpopulated cattle breeding ground by moving the herds northward to the vast unused grasslands and prospective markets. For a time it was little more than a passageway for these drives but gradually resident cattlemen grazed within the borders of the state.

During the first half of the 19th century a large part of what constitutes present-day Oklahoma was assigned to various Indian tribes. The first of the so-called Five Civilized Tribes, the Cherokees, settled in eastern Oklahoma in 1828. After being evicted from their Georgia holdings they were given 7,000,000 acres in the northeastern part of the Indian Territory. In addition they were given title to a strip of land one degree in width which extended from their other holdings to the 100th Meridian. This latter grant was known as the "Cherokee Strip" or "Cherokee Outlet" and gave them control of about 25 per cent of the Indian Territory. The Choctaws, Creeks, Chickasaws, and Seminoles were also granted lands in the eastern part of the Territory. Before their westward move these Five Civilized Tribes had acquired an excellent knowledge of

cattle raising and farming. Consequently on encountering good grazing lands they soon developed a cattle economy which was their chief pursuit until the early 60's. By 1839 the Cherokees had not less than 20,000 head of cattle, and as early as 1833 when the United States government called for bids to provide meat and grain to the Choctaws who were migrating westward, the contract was filled by George W. Harkins, a resident Choctaw who had been in the area scarcely two years.

Discovery of gold in California brought a boom in the cattle trade through the early 50's to these first Oklahomans, especially to the Choctaws through whose territory passed one of the main arteries of migration. Gold seekers, anxious to reach the new Eldorado of the West, were willing to pay good prices for beef and draft stock. Cows sold for \$10 per head while a yoke of oxen netted \$40 to \$50. Agent reports for 1859 indicate that the Cherokee nation possessed 240,000 head of cattle, which for the most part were held as communal property.

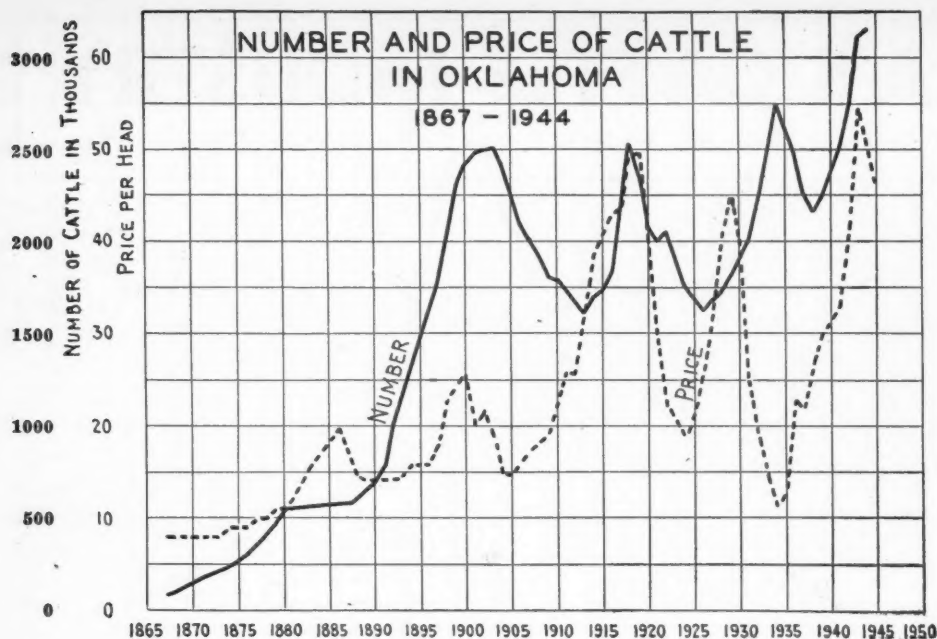
A Mortal Blow

With the outbreak of the Civil War this cattle economy of the Five Civilized Tribes suffered a severe disruption, a blow from which it never fully recovered. Union and Confederate troops relying on the Indians for their food supplies had no compunction about des-

poiling the fine herds of livestock. Unscrupulous civilians and marauding Kickapoos and Shawnees absconded with the cattle either for their own use or for sale for profit. The Indians were ill-prepared to meet these onslaughts, so complaints were sent to Washington which finally resulted in a legitimate beef trade between the government and the natives. Even so there was no organized protection, and the Indians themselves were divided in their loyalty between the North and the South.

At the close of the conflict rustling continued on a large and systematic scale. Cattle were driven from the Indian Territory east to Arkansas and north to Kansas where they were disposed of at a nominal price which allowed the purchasers a good margin of profit in the resale of the stock. It is estimated that by the fall of 1865 the Five Tribes had suffered a loss of 300,000 cattle valued at more than \$4,000,000. The United States government finally enacted laws for the protection of the Indian cattlemen. The penalties for cattle stealing were heavy but not sufficient to discourage this highly remunerative and disreputable trade. It was even considered by some a respectable business pursuit and the thieves were often referred to as "cattle brokers."

This menace continued until the 90's, particularly in eastern Oklahoma among the Choctaws and Chickasaws and it was



only through the interposition of federal troops and the adequate organizing of the Indians to fight against this nefarious trade that it was finally stamped out.

Cattle Drives Began

As early as 1854 cattle drives were being made northward from Texas. Captain R. B. Marcy, military man and explorer, on passing through Chickasaw and Choctaw lands in that year reports having seen 1,000 head of Texas cattle being driven to Illinois and Missouri. Comparatively few herds, however, were pushed northward prior to the Civil War, and cattle movements to the East and North were almost completely curtailed during the period of hostilities. Since Texas had escaped the ravages of

war, there was a tremendous overstocking of longhorns. Consequently when the last guns were fired the Texans were overanxious to export their surplus stock to a war-weary and beef-hungry clientele in the East.

The first post-war drives began in the early summer of 1866. Drovers pushed their herds over the East and West Shawnee trails which traversed the Chickasaw, Creek, Choctaw and Cherokee lands. Quarantine laws on Texas fever, however, prevented cattle from entering eastern Kansas and Missouri except in the winter months. These laws caused the drovers to move westward, penetrating the Kansas Territory beyond the settlements. Drives moved north on the Chisholm Trail to the fa-

mous railroad "cow town" of Abilene, which soon became one of the busiest shipping points on the Kansas Pacific.

Jesse Chisholm, a half-breed Cherokee, blazed the trail which bears his name. Joe McCoy, builder of the Abilene stockyards, hired Chisholm, who was thoroughly acquainted with most of the Indian Territory, to lay out a trail from Red River Station in Montague County, Texas, to Abilene, Kansas. In addition to this main Red River crossing, there was also another crossing down the river at Sivell's Bend. In central Oklahoma a branch of the Chisholm Trail led westward to Dodge City. This trail was used extensively in the 60's. Accounts of resident cattlemen indicates that as many as 10,000 head have been seen driven over the trail under one brand.

So numerous were the drives that in the early 70's a third trail, known as the Western or Texas Trail, came into prominent use. It originated, in common with most other Texas trails, at San Antonio, crossing the line into Oklahoma at Doan's Store. It passed through the extreme western part of Oklahoma and led directly to Dodge City. An extension of it became the Montana Trail while another branch of it went into the Dakota Territory. In 19 years, according to records kept on the drives, 3,000,000 cattle tramped over this trail. In the peak year, 1871, 600,000 head traversed these trails through Oklahoma and in the period 1866 to 1884 there were more than 5,200,000 head that pushed northward.

Exploiting the Red Man's Holdings

Gross injustices were inflicted on the Oklahoma Indians during the trail herd days. Drovers allowed their herds to pass slowly over the Indian's choicest grazing lands, often covering only three



Taken just north of Boise City, Okla., this picture shows cattle belonging to A. S. Parker of Campo, Colo., curiously eyeing the camera.



Cattle on mowed pasture experimental range, U. S. Southern Great Plains field station near Fort Supply, Okla.

to five miles per day. When quarantine laws kept the cattle out of Kansas and Missouri the herds were maintained on the Indian lands until winter when passage was permitted. Drovers purposely brought their herds north in the early summer to feed and fattened them on the lush grasslands. To offset this malpractice the Cherokees in 1867 imposed a tax of 10 cents per head on all livestock driven through their nation. The other tribes levied similar tributes. Some

of these were paid but there were numerous evasions. When the Indians later attempted to raise the transit tax letters of protest were sent to Washington. Drovers were warned various times not to loiter their stock, cut feed or allow the stock to mingle with resident herds. Intruders were in some cases removed by federal authorities or through the edict of tribal councils. Cattle laws were numerous and less liberal with each enactment.

The "Cherokee Strip" although property of the Cherokee nation, was for the most part uninhabited by the tribesmen. Kansas cattle operations spilled over into the Indian Territory and found it a very favorable grazing area. A few Texas stockmen also tried to capitalize on the apparently idle land. In 1879 a tax was imposed on all herds grazed in the outlet—40 cents per head for stock over two years and 25 cents

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Livestock and Big Game on National Forests

By E. S. HASKELL, Special Investigator, U. S. Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands

IN THE VARIOUS PUBLIC HEARINGS before the Senate subcommittee on Public Lands and Surveys, the livestock users of the national forests have shown much concern because of the progressive reductions in grazing permits that have been made in recent years. At some of these hearings it has been disclosed, too, that over this same period there has been a very considerable increase in the numbers of big game animals on the forest lands.

Spokesmen for the livestock industry have asked the Senate subcommittee to obtain from the Forest Service data which will permit a comparison of these two opposing trends. The complete data have come to the subcommittee too late to be included in the transcripts of the recent hearings. They will be inserted in the reports of later hearings. Perhaps, however, it may be helpful to present now a summary of these figures, together with some additional computations.

In Table 1 there are shown the numbers of cattle, sheep, deer and elk using the national forests, in each of the 11 western states, in 1921 and in 1944.

Over this 23-year period, the number of cattle permitted on the forests declined from 2,022,439 to 1,212,239. This is a decrease of 40.1 per cent. The reduc-

tions in the numbers of permitted sheep were in very nearly the same proportion, or 38.9 per cent. The actual decrease in sheep numbers was from 6,974,233 in 1921 to 4,263,075 in 1944.

On the other hand, while the permitted livestock numbers were being reduced 40 per cent, the deer population on the forests increased from 382,535 to 1,456,100, which is 281 per cent; and the elk increased from 42,560 to 146,650, or by 245 per cent.

The percentage increases in big game

numbers are not particularly significant, because the actual numbers on the forests in 1921 were relatively small. At that time, the big game population in many states had been considerably depleted. But by 1944 the protective measures taken in the interest of game conservation had led to such increases in numbers that, in many areas, they presented a serious problem to the livestock permittees, the Forest Service and to the game itself. It was brought out in the committee hearings in 1943 that in many

TABLE 3—CHANGES IN ANIMAL UNIT MONTHS OF GRAZING BY LIVESTOCK AND BIG GAME ON NATIONAL FORESTS IN WESTERN STATES

| States | Decrease in Livestock Grazing | | Increase in Deer and Elk | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|----------|--------------------------|----------|
| | No. of AUM's | Per Cent | No. of AUM's | Per Cent |
| Montana | 397,140 | 36.6 | 278,000 | 140 |
| Colorado | 757,982 | 36.9 | 453,300 | 456 |
| Arizona | 719,068 | 30.4 | 175,000 | 380 |
| New Mexico | 791,125 | 42.5 | 151,300 | 380 |
| Wyoming | 285,679 | 29.4 | 205,800 | 132 |
| Idaho | 578,904 | 35.6 | 526,800 | 465 |
| Utah | 246,577 | 20.1 | 343,200 | 1062 |
| Nevada | 89,282 | 16.4 | 136,000 | 2345 |
| California | 766,727 | 48.7 | 827,300 | 189 |
| Oregon | 645,842 | 53.1 | 479,200 | 352 |
| Washington | 85,799 | 32.7 | 219,400 | 194 |
| Eleven States | 5,364,125 | 36.3 | 3,795,300 | 275 |

TABLE 1—NUMBER OF GAME AND LIVESTOCK USING NATIONAL FORESTS OF WESTERN STATES, 1921 AND 1944

| | CATTLE | | | SHEEP | | | DEER | | | ELK | | |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------------|
| | 1921 | 1944 | Difference + or - | 1921 | 1944 | Difference + or - | 1921 | 1944 | Difference + or - | 1921 | 1944 | Difference + or - |
| Montana | 171,063 | 112,825 | -58,238 | 670,861 | 383,062 | -287,799 | 39,650 | 96,000 | +56,350 | 9,040 | 24,000 | +14,960 |
| Colorado | 352,463 | 196,260 | -156,203 | 911,083 | 757,568 | -153,515 | 18,200 | 151,000 | +132,800 | 5,690 | 25,000 | +19,310 |
| Arizona | 364,836 | 164,865 | -199,971 | 320,477 | 123,238 | -197,239 | 14,150 | 61,000 | +46,850 | 300 | 3,900 | +3,600 |
| New Mexico | 169,650 | 100,334 | -69,316 | 417,818 | 159,801 | -258,017 | 13,260 | 68,000 | +54,740 | | 1,600 | +1,600 |
| Wyoming | 139,351 | 114,198 | -25,153 | 681,895 | 543,631 | -138,264 | 6,850 | 60,600 | +53,750 | 14,100 | 28,000 | +13,900 |
| Idaho | 174,078 | 116,014 | -58,064 | 1,374,836 | 823,965 | -550,871 | 39,500 | 119,000 | +79,500 | 2,700 | 28,000 | +25,300 |
| Utah | 169,819 | 118,250 | -51,569 | 766,337 | 640,774 | -125,563 | 10,860 | 148,000 | +137,140 | 880 | 4,200 | +3,320 |
| Nevada | 75,298 | 57,672 | -17,625 | 341,947 | 199,617 | -142,330 | 2,625 | 58,000 | +55,375 | | 350 | +350 |
| California | 212,547 | 137,778 | -74,769 | 567,816 | 229,576 | -338,240 | 175,240 | 433,000 | +257,760 | | 600 | +600 |
| Oregon | 163,468 | 73,826 | -89,642 | 727,272 | 309,091 | -418,181 | 46,000 | 173,000 | +127,000 | 2,370 | 19,000 | +16,630 |
| Washington | 29,866 | 20,217 | -9,649 | 193,891 | 92,752 | -101,139 | 16,200 | 88,500 | +72,300 | 7,480 | 12,000 | +4,520 |
| TOTAL..... | 2,022,438 | 1,212,239 | -810,199 | 6,974,233 | 4,263,075 | -2,711,158 | 382,535 | 1,456,100 | +1,073,565 | 42,560 | 146,650 | +104,090 |

Source: U. S. Forest Service.

TABLE 2—GAME AND LIVESTOCK USE (IN ANIMAL UNIT MONTHS*) ON WESTERN NATIONAL FORESTS

| | CATTLE | | | SHEEP | | | DEER | | | ELK | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------------|
| | 1921 | 1944 | Difference + or - | 1921 | 1944 | Difference + or - | 1921 | 1944 | Difference + or - | 1921 | 1944 | Difference + or - |
| Montana | 767,783 | 517,970 | -249,813 | 308,596 | 161,269 | -147,327 | 99,100 | 227,000 | +127,900 | 99,900 | 250,000 | +150,100 |
| Colorado | 1,581,083 | 871,155 | -709,928 | 473,763 | 425,709 | -48,054 | 42,300 | 302,500 | +260,200 | 56,900 | 250,000 | +193,100 |
| Arizona | 2,041,106 | 1,533,590 | -507,516 | 320,477 | 108,925 | -211,552 | 42,500 | 175,100 | +132,600 | 3,600 | 46,000 | +42,400 |
| New Mexico | 1,442,025 | 896,375 | -545,650 | 417,818 | 172,343 | -245,475 | 39,800 | 172,200 | +132,400 | | 18,900 | +18,900 |
| Wyoming | 627,079 | 438,946 | -188,133 | 345,585 | 248,039 | -97,546 | 15,400 | 124,200 | +108,800 | 141,000 | 238,000 | +97,000 |
| Idaho | 783,351 | 545,862 | -237,489 | 840,884 | 499,469 | -341,415 | 88,900 | 316,000 | +227,100 | 24,300 | 324,000 | +299,700 |
| Utah | 764,181 | 568,241 | -195,940 | 459,802 | 409,165 | -50,637 | 24,400 | 327,500 | +303,100 | 7,900 | 48,000 | +40,100 |
| Nevada | 338,836 | 302,036 | -36,800 | 205,168 | 152,686 | -52,482 | 5,800 | 138,600 | +132,800 | | 3,200 | +3,200 |
| California | 1,176,461 | 642,876 | -533,585 | 397,471 | 164,329 | -233,142 | 438,100 | 1,263,300 | +825,200 | | 2,100 | +2,100 |
| Oregon | 735,606 | 351,885 | -383,721 | 479,996 | 217,875 | -262,121 | 112,700 | 408,200 | +295,500 | 23,400 | 207,100 | +183,700 |
| Washington | 134,397 | 101,046 | -33,351 | 127,968 | 75,520 | -52,448 | 39,900 | 213,000 | +173,100 | 73,300 | 119,600 | +46,300 |
| TOTAL..... | 10,391,908 | 6,769,982 | -3,621,926 | 4,377,528 | 2,635,329 | -1,742,199 | 948,900 | 3,667,600 | +2,718,700 | 430,300 | 1,506,900 | +1,076,600 |

* Animal Unit Month—the grazing of one cow, one elk, four deer, or five sheep for one month.
Source: U. S. Forest Service.

localities thousands of deer died from actual starvation, due to the pressure from the overpopulation.

The changes in the numbers of livestock and big game do not tell the full story, in terms of the quantities of feed consumed, for the reason that the game subsist on the forest lands for many more months in the year than do the livestock. Such a comparison, whether or not it is a justifiable one, becomes clearer when the livestock and game numbers are reduced, first to terms of animal units, and, second, to animal unit months of feed consumed. This has been done in Table 2.

The information furnished in Table 2 is based upon data furnished by the Forest Service. In these computations an animal unit is considered to be one cow, one elk, five sheep, or four deer. The number of animal units have been converted into animal unit months, in each instance, by weighting them in proportion to the number of months in the year that each class of animal occupies the forest lands.

Computed in this manner, the reductions in permits for cattle on the forests, from 1921 to 1944, represent 3,621,926 animal unit months of feed. The reductions in sheep permits amount to 1,742,199 animal unit months. The total reductions for both classes of livestock are 5,364,125 animal unit months. Opposed to these are increases in the game population amounting to 2,718,700 animal unit months for deer, and 1,076,600 animal unit months for elk, or a combined total of 3,795,300 animal unit months for these two classes of game animals. The breakdown of these totals by states, is shown in Table 3.

Measured in terms of animal unit months of forage instead of numbers of permitted stock, the reductions in grazing permits have amounted to 36.3 per cent in the 11 states. These reductions varied from 16.4 per cent in Nevada to

48.7 per cent in California and 53.1 per cent in Oregon (Table 3).

This comparison of the losses in the feed provided for permitted livestock with the gains in the feed consumed by big game should not be interpreted too literally. Nor should the two factors be considered wholly as cause and effect. In fact, the Forest Service disavows any such comparison, and declares that the two things are not comparable. Nevertheless, the comparison has some interesting points. Many stockmen do not accept the Forest Service view that cause and effect here are so far removed. It is not the purpose of this article to argue that point, but to present the figures for whatever they may be worth. Stockmen can, from these tables, make their own comparisons and interpretations.

The Forest Service rightly points out that the big game use practically all of the national forest areas, whereas the livestock are permitted on only about half of the total acreage. It is stated further by the Forest Service that in the areas used in common by livestock and big game the classes of animals prefer different plants as feed. This is particularly true of cattle and deer. It is admitted by the Forest Service that in local areas of overpopulation there are problems of serious competition between game and livestock for forage. But even here, the Forest Service believes, the severest struggle is between animals of the same species, such as deer vs. deer. The Service is anxious to avoid pitting stockmen against sportsmen in this question. It believes that the solution of the problem of excess game population lies rather in the cooperation of all groups concerned.—National Wool Grower.



Close-up of an Idaho whitetail deer.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

Public Land Meeting

(Continued from Page 8)

couragement was taken in the main from the fact that the cattlemen and sheepmen saw eye to eye on major points of the issue at hand and that despite small sectional differences the western stockmen as a whole presented a united front in their anxiety to bring about a proper all-time settlement of public land policy. Some objection was voiced to an attempt to pass the lands into private ownership; this came largely from Utah where allotments are small and it was deemed difficult to change from the present status under the Taylor Grazing Act to private ownership. There was also objection from stockmen of southern Nevada whose lands have never been brought under control either of the Taylor Grazing Act or of Section 15 of that act which provides for leasing of isolated tracts. Representatives from two or three other states indicated that they had not given serious consideration to the possibilities of private ownership but all were in agreement on the program outlined by the temporary committee to initiate a study of the whole land pattern. (The suggestions of this group as well as all of the resolutions adopted during the two-day conference appear on Page 8.)

New Interior Official

Rex L. Nicholson, special assistant to Interior Secretary J. A. Krug, who will

be prominently identified with public land matters, was introduced at the meetings. Of him, Senator McCarran declared: "He is going to reorganize the Grazing Service, and if he gets a free hand you will benefit 100 per cent."

The National Advisory Board Council, which on the evening of the 16th gathered at a dinner meeting with Mr. Nicholson, made a set of recommendations which asked: that the Grazing Service be organized at the district level; for setting of personnel of each district at a minimum consistent with proper administration; that the regional and director's office personnel also be set at an absolute minimum; that 75 per cent of all grazing fees be used for administration purposes and 25 per cent be returned to the counties of origin; for a study of the division of cost between grazing administration and general public benefits and a determination of the amount expended for grazing administration purposes, only, after that amount is determined further discussion to be entered into as to an adjustment of grazing fees.

The Oct. 15 committee meeting which will take place in Denver will begin serious consideration not only of a long-range public land program, but also a plan for handling current questions on grazing fees for the Taylor Act lands. The Department of Interior has requested that the stockmen make recommendations in this matter not later than Jan. 1.

MR. WRIGHT'S SPEECH

(Continued from Page 8)

I believe that Secretary Krug thinks in terms of a business man. He wants to make fair decisions based on full information. I think this group and the livestock people of the country using the public land are in a position to give him that information.

It has always been my belief that much of our trouble stems from lack of knowledge on the part of the public at large as to the use of public lands, and in turn their representatives in Congress beyond the western states.

It is my belief that in Secretary Krug you have a man who will attempt, at least, to go down the line remodeling public opinion as to the public land matters, if we first can convince him that we are sound.

Just briefly, I want to develop a thought here which I think most of you perhaps have recognized, but to my mind has been too little stressed or emphasized.

Over the years we have been on the defensive. We have been knocked about, first by one bureau and then another bureau. We have been cussed out for devastation and exploitation for our own private gain. We have been misrepresented by government officials high in authority who had access to channels where their doctrines would be widespread.

We have not been so articulate as we



At the Salt Lake lands conference: Upper left, l. to r., C. O. Hansen, secretary, Montana Wool Growers; Wesley D'Ewart, congressman from Montana; E. A. Phillips, secretary, Montana Stock Growers. Upper right, Clyde Starr, Salmon, Idaho, president, Idaho Cattlemen's Association; Rowley Babcock, Moore, Idaho, past president of the Idaho association. Lower left, Joe Aitkin, St. George, Utah, sheepman; Sam Hyatt, Hyattville, Wyo., legislative committeeman, American National; Gordon Griswold, Elko, Nev., sheepman. Lower right, E. L. Jameson, Kingman, Ariz., member, executive committee, American National; Vernon Metcalf, Reno, Nev.

might have been, and we have grown to believe that we were being privileged as a matter of tolerance. Particularly is that true of the forest grazing areas. You all know how carefully the for-ester safeguards the word "privilege" as against rights. The same tendency prevails in the Grazing Service.

I wish to develop for just a moment the public welfare angle involved in this matter of use of a natural resource; it has value, but where does that value come from? It accrues. It is one of the factors, only, in a manufacturing business. It is only one of the factors that goes into the production of livestock.

The value of that grass on the public range is dependent on what? Did the Grazing Service write values into the grass? Did the Department of Interior write values into the grass? I say, No. The value is there and is dependent upon those companionate properties over the years which have grown up to use the grass.

Do we devastate that natural resource? My answer is "No." We process it. We use it. We convert it into essential food, into by-products and vital pharmaceutical commodities for our national welfare.

Do you think of any industry—I don't—the products of which go to a broader base of our population, the products of which bring greater benefits to our population, than the products of livestock? Not even your public utilities. There are people, many people, wearing shoes made of leather, wearing clothes made of wool, who use the drugs made from the by-products of livestock that never have used electricity, or ridden on a railroad, or used a telephone. We reach out into all phases of the population. We are rendering a service to our nation.

What value is there, if it is allowed to dry up and go away or burn up and go up in smoke? It is an annual perishable resource and must be used if the nation is to derive benefit from it. We are contributing to a higher standard of living in this country.

There are no armies in the world that are better clothed and better fed than the American army. Why? Because of the products of livestock. Almost everything they use, outside of munition and and guns and things of that nature—their clothing, their food, gear, their packs, their food—come from livestock.

Obviously, all this livestock is not raised on the public ranges of the West, but 30 per cent of the cattle are and 42 per cent of the sheep are. Therefore, I say that those of us in public domain states who are contributing to the standard of living and rendering this service are doing a substantial part of it.

I have stressed the necessity of trying, at least, to confine our discussion to fundamentals. In the course of our discussion, I think it reasonable to suppose that we will touch upon fees, and I feel very definitely that fees are fundamental, if for no other reason than because

Association Sidelights

Mrs. J. M. Keith's News Letter (Arizona Cattle Growers Association) Aug. 13 said that most reports from her state tell of good rains but so far advices from the Gila Valley and some places in Yavapai were none too good. It's the darnedest state, said Ed Jameson, Kingman, in a previous News Letter. "Stays dry until you think you just can't stand one more hour of it and you'd sell out for anything if anybody would just come along and buy. Then it rains and in three weeks it's the best country in the world and you wouldn't sell for a billion dollars."

Leon Weeks, capable secretary of the Idaho Cattlemen's Association writes that reservations for the next American National convention at Phoenix have been pouring into his office. Even at this early date he has had 58 calls.

The Stockman's Review, issued for the first time in June, is welcomed to the livestock magazine field. It is the official organ of the Utah Cattle and Horse Growers Assn., the Utah Wool Growers Assn., and the Utah State Dairy Federation. Published in Salt Lake City, the new magazine will give stockmen of that area their first editorial outlet.

Two hundred and sixty-nine new members were admitted to membership of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association at a meeting in late June of officers and directors. Cattle holdings of the new members were given as 31,478 head.

On Aug. 1 the Sandhills Cattle Association issued its periodical "Cattle For Sale" booklet listing names of members having cattle for sale and giving residence, brands, etc. The booklet is printed for the benefit of those interested in stocker, feeder and breeding cattle, says Sam R. McKelvie, president of the group. Address the Sandhills Cattle Association, Valentine, Nebr., for further information.

"Hot Irons" is the title of a booklet issued in June by the Cattlemen's Association of Morgan and Associated Counties, Fort Morgan, Colo. Hints on heating irons and general information about them and a record of the brands in the section combine to make this an instructive and useful little booklet.

Secretary of the Washington Cattlemen's Association, Joe Muir, who is also livestock specialist at the State College of Washington, graded the bulls in a recent range bull grading demonstration which involved a tour of four Cowlitz County livestock farms.

of the fact that in this set-up we have reversed a long-standing national policy.

We are confronted with a proposition of paying a fee for revenue, which is contrary to the fundamentals upon which this country was built. I have rarely attended a livestock meeting that some over-enthusiastic man did not arise when the question of fees was under discussion and make the statement that the industry could pay twice what it is paying.

I do not quarrel with the sincerity of such statements. I do not challenge the integrity with which they are made. I do question their discreetness. I think frequently they are based upon particular situations not applicable to the industry as a whole, and certainly not applicable to the small operator who does not have flexibility in his operation and who cannot adjust his methods readily to compensate for the increased cost. I think it is somewhat unfair to the industry as a whole because, after all, these statements are taken, frequently, by those in opposition to us and used as illustrative of the fact that the stockmen can pay more in the nature of revenue.

I direct your attention for just a moment to the mining activities of this country, another basic industry dealing with a natural resource; and, what happens?

Do they pay a fee for the use of that resource? The answer is "No." Do a few people benefit from that resource, as is claimed in our case? The answer is "No." Do a few people carry the hazards and risks? Yes, a few people carry the hazards and risks, but the nation as a whole benefits from the processing of these minerals. We are the processors of the annual perishable crop that must be harvested if it is to go into the coffers of the national wealth.

Over the years, it has been recognized in the mining industries that it was for public welfare, to the best interest of the public, to encourage, to stimulate the miner to go in and develop these claims. He goes in and takes the resource from the ground, and in frequent instances exhausts that resource.

We have one difference in that. We take the resource from the ground for one year, and if God Almighty is kind to us, and we have good years, the resource comes for another year, and on indefinitely. So, it is a continuing resource.

In my own state, there appears on the flag "Battle Born." It is my belief that if the ores from the Comstock Lode helped to preserve the nation in 1860, it is just as consistent to say that the beef and mutton and their by-products raised on the open public domain of my state helped, at least, to feed the armies of the 1940's.

Along with the right to file on mining claims on which you get a patent to the land you are using, the mining fee you pay gives you the right to use that patent and right to the water. Does it



On hand for the public lands hearing at Salt Lake: At left, a quartet consisting of (l. to r.) American National President William B. Wright and Norman Winder, president, National Wool Growers; seated, American National Secretary F. E. Mollin and J. M. "Casey" Jones, secretary, National Wool Growers.

seem equitable to you that at this late stage in the development of our country that someone should advance the theory that the government should come out here and charge us a fee for the use of that water?

How much is that water worth? Of course it has value. How could you raise your crops without water? Is the gov-

ernment, is anyone else, in a position to say what that value is with relation to your land and your climate and other factors, the capital invested and the many things that go to make up the balance of an agricultural operation?

Recent attempts have been made to collect a fee on mining claims, with what result? The result was that they were

turned down by Congress, as not being consistent with good public welfare.

Now, I have devoted more time than I should, perhaps, to the matter of fees, but it is fundamental. I'm convinced that during this meeting it will come up for much discussion. Let's try to keep our discussion in the realm of fundamentals.

Association Notes

Following an annual dinner meeting election July 27 at Gilroy, Calif., Jere Sheldon of Madrone continues to serve for the eighth successive term as president of the Santa Clara County Cattle-men's Association. Other officers are: Charles O'Connell, San Jose, vice-president; Porter T. Peabody, Gilroy, treasurer; Harvey L. Hansen, San Jose, secretary. Lewis Carpenter, Frank Dexter, James Wright, Wilford Holthouse and Glenn Knepper constitute the board of directors. State Forester DeWitt Nelson, a guest speaker at the convention, took up the controlled burning of brushland. Contributions were voted by the Santa Clara stockmen to the California Cattle-men's Association and to the American National Live Stock Association.

The Association of Western States Land Commissioners has become permanently organized, with Land Commissioner John E. Miles of New Mexico as president; Wayne McLeod, surveyor general of Nevada, vice-president, and Claude Wood, chief clerk of the New Mexico land office, secretary. The declared objective of the group is to fight for cession of unreserved federal domain to the states.

Ralph Allen has been named president of the Gunnison County (Colo.) Stock-growers Association. Sam Little was

elected vice-president and Sheldon Trampe, secretary-treasurer. Retiring President H. H. Fogg joins the board of directors, further consisting of James Shackelford, Ed Blackstock, Clarence Radeka and Craig Goodwin.

At the Wallowa County Stockmen's Association meeting at Enterprise, Ore. Aug. 14 Ed Birkmaier of Enterprise was elected president, Vern Colvin of Em-naha, vice-president; Garnet Best, county agricultural agent, of Enterprise, re-elected secretary-treasurer. Speakers included Sherman Guttridge, Prairie City, Ore., president of the Oregon Cattle and Horse Raiser's Association and C. L. Jamison, secretary of that organization. Jidge Tippet of Asotin, Wash., donated a calf to be raffled off. Winner was Mrs. Myrtle Tibbett who auctioned the calf and donated the proceeds to the Red Cross.

A unanimously adopted resolution of the board of directors, Texas and South-western Cattle Raisers Association, voices that group's unalterable opposition to the importation of cattle from areas infested with hoof-and-mouth disease without proper quarantine. The stockmen also urged passage of the Flannigan bill in regard to setting up quarantine stations at strategic points approved by the BAI and USDA.

The Sand Hills Cattle Association is the new name chosen by members of the Sand Hills Feeder Cattle Production As-

sociation of Nebraska in the interests of brevity. The simplification was adopted at the group's annual meeting in North Platte some weeks ago.

Among those who addressed the stockmen at that time were F. E. Mollin, American National secretary; Louis Kavan, secretary of the Federation of Nebraska Retailers; P. C. Burns, chief cattle buyer for Armour & Co., Chicago, and Fred L. Taylor, livestock agent, Burlington Railroad.

Sam R. McKelvie of By The Way Ranch, Valentine, Nebr., was retained as president of the organization.

The Ranchers Protective Association, Inc., has been formed by ranchers in the vicinity above Salmon, Ida., as a means of protecting ranchers from fishermen and hunters "who have reportedly destroyed considerable property." Roy Albertson is president; Doyle Mulkey, secretary-treasurer.

Southwest Oklahoma Cattlemen's Association meeting at Lawton recently elected J. K. Haley, Jr., Mt. View, president; Bob Dawes, vice-president; C. E. Price, treasurer, and C. D. Campbell, secretary.

Senators, congressmen and the governor of Arizona have been called upon to take immediate steps to urge that government agencies, up to and including the State Department, see there be no recurrence of importations into the

United States or Mexico of cattle from hoof-and-mouth disease infested areas.

The request came on Aug. 9 from the Northern Arizona Cattlemen's Association, convened at Flagstaff, Ariz., in a resolution which placed particular stress on the particular susceptibility of the state of Arizona to the rapid spread of the disease through its cattle, sheep, hogs and wild game because of its "location and peculiar geography." The stockmen declared that some of the bulls recently imported by Mexico had reportedly infiltrated into the state of Texas, and "it is well recognized by authorities on livestock diseases familiar with conditions in Mexico that once hoof-and-mouth disease is established it

would be impossible to prevent its spread into Arizona."

Concern was expressed that with Congress adjourned a slackening of diligence might occur on the part of various Washington agencies dealing with the prevention of such livestock importations; further, if established, the disease could be eradicated only by the complete destruction of all cattle, sheep, hogs and wild game in infested areas, resulting in ruin to the livestock industry of the state as well as the imposition of a tremendous tax burden on taxpayers for fighting the plague; an eradication program would seriously interfere, also, with all interstate commerce and travel, bringing virtually all business to a standstill.

WHY CATTLEMEN WANTED DECONTROL

THE PRICE CONTROL ON CATTLE and beef that was thrown back at the livestock industry on Aug. 20 when the three-man decontrol board made its report left cattlemen wondering how it all happened. The new OPA law said that reconrol would come only if the price of the commodity had risen unreasonably over the previous ceiling plus subsidy, was in short supply and its regulation practicable and enforceable and control was in the interest of the public. The cattle industry's argument, vigorously set forth in the statement of A. A. Smith, American National Live Stock Association vice-president, printed in full in these columns, was that the large proportion of beef supply was about at or even below OPA-plus-subsidy prices; that cattle numbers were near an all-time supply; that cattle and beef regulations have never been and never can be enforced.

Wm. B. Wright, president of the American National, hit at the decision

with these words: "Meat, a leading diet item, has become a political pawn. It seems self-evident that unorganized consumers of America are being made the victims of attempted CIO dictation of administration food policy."

His statement, made just after the reconrol decision came, continued: "When an 'impartial' decontrol board was set up some weeks ago there was hope control of food prices would be removed from political pressure to the end that the rank and file of the consumers would at long last be enabled to purchase the mainstay of their diet, meat, when, where and as they wanted it, without paying a premium to black market operators and without aid of government subsidy at the taxpayers' expense. The administration is apparently willing to exchange public welfare for organized labor vote. The implication seems clear now that the move to prevent restoration of ceilings on dairy products, in far shorter supply than is the case with beef,

appears designed to win votes in critical states such as Minnesota, Wisconsin, New York and other leading dairy states in the coming elections.

"The livestock industry was stunned Tuesday evening to learn that the price decontrol board, contrary to the evidence presented before it at the hearings held last week showing clearly that cattle numbers and beef supplies were far above normal, had failed to act to prevent re-establishment of livestock and meat ceilings by OPA but instead has in effect ordered the restoration of such ceilings and of the unsound, uneconomic subsidy program which has gone with them for many months.

Winter Supply Endangered

"The decision to leave feed grains off the control list is a body blow at the hope of increasing the winter feeding program so as to insure the meat and fat supply for next winter and spring. Cattle feeders can hardly be expected to relish buying cattle under a fixed ceiling program for the product when their costs both as to feed and to labor are wide open. The administration must take full responsibility for the result of such an unbalanced, unworkable and unenforceable program. Already there is evidence that the black market racketeers who will be the principal, if not the only, beneficiaries of the decision are back in the markets in force. A new top of \$28.40 was established in Chicago on Wednesday morning of this week and black market buyers, absent since June 30, were present in force. The CIO has consistently held out for higher wages and lower prices but in this instance the black market interference will prevent this aim being realized and instead meat will cost consumers more and distribution will be much poorer than under a free program which would have encouraged production.

"The evidence presented to the price decontrol board showed clearly that in the case of beef average prices today were well below the black market level established prior to June 30. Only the much publicized extreme tops were substantially out of line and these were promoted by black market racketeers for the very purpose of insuring their return to power.

"Western ranchmen can protect themselves in the present situation only by marketing heavily of breeding stock and holding back light cattle whose sale would be affected by the combination of meat price ceilings and uncontrolled feeding costs."

Industry's Statement

On Aug. 13, when there was still hope in the premises, American National Vice-President Smith made the following statement before the board:

"My name is A. A. Smith. I am a cattle producer from Sterling, Colo. I am first vice-president of the American National Live Stock Association. This organization consists of cattle producers

(Continued on Page 32)

It's All Been Tried Before

KING HAMMURABI of Babylon, about 2084 B. C., established prices on commodities, wages and fees. The ancient Egyptians made the same efforts with lords and overseers of grain appointed as far back as 2830 B. C. The Pharaoh of Egypt, about 1750 B. C., appointed Joseph to buy and store grain in times of abundance and to sell in times of famine, but in return for grain and seed the farmers and the people were obliged to give up to the king all their cattle, possessions and even the land itself and were impoverished.

China, about 400 B. C., established an "ever-normal granary" but the scheme failed because "it was not easy for officials to undertake commercial functions along with political duties."

Greece at about the same time tried controlled prices, imports and exports of wheat, but the plan failed and the government put to death not only the black market operators but also the government grain inspectors and the market masters who had charge of the plan. Diocletian in Rome in 301 A. D. attempted to establish a "just" price by decree and ordered death to all who violated the rule, but this plan was abandoned because it resulted in so much bloodshed and a dearth of provisions. Emperor Julian tried it again in 361 A. D. with no more success.

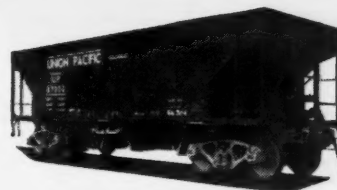
More recently, Belgium in 1588 lost the beleaguered city of Antwerp because the "just" prices which had been established did not encourage people to be thrifty with their food. The United States in 1633 fixed "just and reasonable" prices on workmen's wages and foodstuffs and the result was that commodities were withheld from the market and workmen no longer would work.—AREJAS VITAUSKAS.



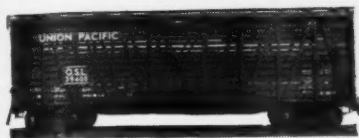
(3) The Covered Hopper Car



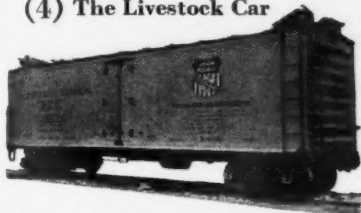
(2) The Tank Car



(1) The Hopper Car



(4) The Livestock Car



(5) The Refrigerator (P.F.E.) Car



(6) The Box Car



(7) The Gondola



(8) The Flatcar



(9) The Automobile Car



Transportation Tailored to *your* INDUSTRY

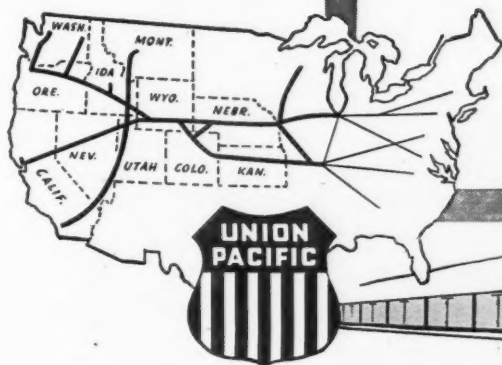
To most effectively meet the needs of American Industry, Union Pacific provides a fleet of freight cars specifically designed to transport all types of materials and merchandise.

Sturdily constructed and efficient in mechanical operation are the various types of freight cars pictured on this page. This safe, dependable rolling stock is a vital factor in providing transportation for the commerce of the nation.

Of special interest to the Livestock Industry are the livestock, box car and refrigerator (P.F.E.) car, Figs. 4, 6 and 5. In January, 1946, Pacific Fruit Express Company was authorized to obtain 2,000 new refrigerator cars at a cost of 12 million dollars.

The trained knowledge and experienced skill of thousands of Union Pacific employees keep shipments rolling on schedule over the time-saving Strategic Middle Route, uniting the East with the West Coast. Experienced traffic specialists, from coast-to-coast, are ready to assist you. Let them help you with your *next* shipment.

For fast, dependable service . . .



be Specific -
say "Union Pacific"

★ Union Pacific will gladly furnish confidential information regarding available industrial sites having trackage facilities in the territory it serves. Address Industrial Dept., Union Pacific Railroad, Omaha 2, Nebraska.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
The Strategic Middle Route

TRAFFIC NOTES

By CALVIN L. BLAINE, CHAS. E. BLAINE
Traffic Managers

GENERAL RATE INCREASE: The Interstate Commerce Commission has assigned rebuttal hearing Ex Parte 148, Increased Rates, Fares and Charges, 1942, and Ex Parte 162, Increased Railway Rates, Fares, and Charges, 1946, for Sept. 4, 1946, at its offices in Washington, D. C., before Commissioners Aitchison, Mahaffie, Splawn and Alldredge, and oral argument on Sept. 9, 1946, before the entire commission.

The American National Live Stock Association and the National Wool Growers Association adduced their principal evidence in these proceedings through F. E. Mollin, N. G. Winder and Traffic Manager Blaine at Chicago, Ill., on July 25, 1946.

BULWINKLE BILL: H. R. 2536, the Bulwinkle bill, died in the rush and mad race of Congress to depart for home. This bill was designed to place collective rate-making under the regulation of the Interstate Commerce Commission and to exempt complying carriers from liability and prosecution under the anti-trust laws. Legislation along the principle of the bill was recommended by the traffic managers of the American National in their annual report for the year 1944. Therefore, the traffic managers have re-

spectfully but urgently requested that like legislation be again presented to the Congress and that it be supported by their principals.

EXEMPTION FROM LIABILITY: The Consolidated Classification Committee has cancelled from its docket the proposal to establish a new rule that "when a shipment is handled in a particular location in a freight train at shipper's request carrier will be released from all damages resulting from such handling." In order to minimize rough handling, the railroads have long handled livestock on the head ends of their trains. However, under the proposed rule, if a shipper were to request a railroad to place his livestock on the head end of a train, and loss and damage were to result, the carrier would have been released from all such damages. The inequity and, in fact, unlawfulness of the proposal as to livestock readily appears, and the railroads are to be congratulated on rejecting the proposal.

INVESTIGATION OF BUS FARES: The Interstate Commerce Commission, on its own motion, has instituted an investigation into and concerning the reasonableness and lawfulness otherwise of passenger fares and charges for and the rules, regulations and practices governing or affecting interstate passenger transportation by Class I common carriers of passengers by motor vehicle, with a view to determining whether such fares, charges, rules, regulations and practices are in violation of the Inter-

state Commerce Act. All Class I common carriers of passengers by motor vehicle subject to the act are respondents.

REDEMPTION OF TICKETS: The Interstate Commerce Commission, on its own motion, has ordered an investigation concerning the reasonableness and lawfulness otherwise of the rules and regulations governing the redemption of sleeping and parlor car tickets, applica-

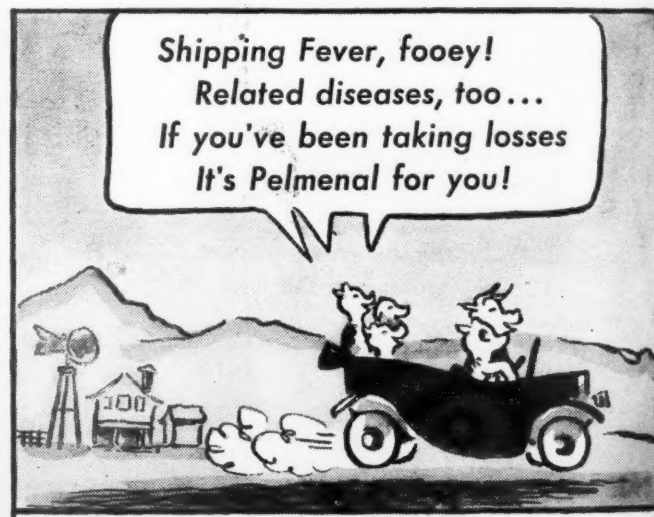
SUNSET ON THE RANGE

At an early hour of evening he is riding all alone,
'Cross the flats of sage and grease-wood, talking friendly to his "roan";
With a glance that's more than casual to those summits in the west
Where the sky is lit in splendor, far along the mountains' crest.
Watch those changing reds and yellows! See those purples, and the blues!
They would dim a myriad rainbows by their arc of fiery hues.
Flung to heights no mind can follow! Poured like gold, down vast ravines—
Flaming sunsets on the mountains pale a thousand pictured scenes.
He may quietly rein his pony as he rides along the way,
Pause, and lift his eyes to Heaven at the closing of the day;
He'll forget how life is troubled, how its sorrows hover by,
As he views a Master's painting on the brilliant western sky.

—WALTER B. WEARE

★ "TIPS FOR TRAVEL"

★
Lessons
by
Cutter



Even if you're not shipping, play safe! Vaccinate routinely with Cutter Pelmenal. Even sudden changes in feed or weather can cause so-called "shipping fever." Pelmenal—"alhydrox" fortified—prevents hemorrhagic septicemia and builds resistance to many related diseases, too. When you *do* ship, vaccinate at least 10 days in advance, to give the vaccine time to "take."

CUTTER Laboratories

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Ft. Worth • San Antonio • Denver
Calgary • Regina • Vancouver • Winnipeg

ble in connection with the transportation of passengers in interstate or foreign commerce as maintained or proposed by the Pullman Co. Hearing therein has been assigned for Sept. 17, at the offices of the commission in Washington, D. C.

CHARGES ON DEAD STOCK: The Southern Freight Association rescinded its previous action in connection with proposal to assess freight charges on dead animals removed en route and withdrew the proposal.

THE Secretary Reports By F. E. M.

So the livestock industry has to mess along for another year with OPA. That means control by an organization staffed with intolerant men who have no knowledge of, or interest in, our industry. Production bothers them not at all. Low ceilings are their stock in trade. Apparently you are supposed to eat them if production fails. In fact, so long as production can be restrained by these artificial controls, the better the chance of continuing their jobs.

The first year after the war isn't anything to brag about: Constantly changing governmental policy, false forecasts as to things to come, strikes and more strikes, greater shortages in many lines than at any time during the war, and

an inflationary trend promoted by governmental interference with edicts purported to be for the purpose of preventing inflation, stand out to show the major mistakes made.

Do you remember when Secretary Hull began to pour millions of dollars into South America to sow the seeds of the good neighbor policy? Well, the harvest is at hand . . . we have hardly a friend down there. Guess you just can't buy friendship. It consists of something that doesn't have a dollar tag on it.

Now apparently we are repeating the error in Europe with UNRRA. Over \$400,000,000 has been spent in pouring supplies into Yugoslavia. Most of the money came from the U.S.A. Now Yugoslavia is shooting down our unarmed transport planes.

Isn't it about time we quit playing Santa Claus to the world, cut out all unnecessary expenditures at home and abroad, really balance the budget instead of publicizing phony reductions in the public debt and reduce the burden of taxation? Senator Byrd says that the administration has padded the pay rolls to the point where there are now more people on the civilian pay roll than at any time during the war.

The Department of Agriculture reports (as of Aug. 15) the prospect for an all-time record corn crop of 3,442,202,000

bushels, despite a relatively hot, dry season. Fortunately a large percentage of the corn now planted is hybrid, and it stands drouth better than the old standard varieties. Corn can get along with a minimum of moisture if it comes at the right time and the moisture level in the subsoil is not too low. It is for sure a hot-weather plant. This year proves it.

Democracies have their drawbacks. Take the price decontrol board as an example—a labor-minded industrialist, a financier with a government career background and an economist are chosen to decide the fate of the major agricultural industries. None of them has had any practical experience with any of the problems they were to solve in a few short days. A committee of three average high school boys would have been as well equipped for the job.

Anyhow, consumers had meat to eat for a few weeks. As the black market gets back control, the hamburger trade will flourish if other meats do become scarce. Understand large supplies of meat have been put in storage by some of the hamburger kings.

In years to come we can look back on the year 1946 as the perfect example of what not to do in a planned economy. Guess the heavy thinkers did their best, but the box score shows a lot more strikeouts than home runs.



"Alhydrox"—that's the name to remember in disease controls. It's Cutter's special process of fortifying vaccines. While ordinary vaccines may be excreted in large part before full immunity is established—"alhydrox" holds the vaccine in the animal's tissues till every drop is used. Result is, *peak protection that lasts*. Get "alhydrox" also in Blacklegol and many other top-notch Cutter vaccines. It's exclusive!

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Quarantine (Continued from Page 7)

no trace of foot-and-mouth disease in any of the regions in Mexico where the bulls in the first shipment were allowed to be distributed or on Sarifios Island itself where the second shipment has been confined, then in due time the quarantine will be lifted. That will indeed be a happy solution of a matter that has caused grave concern to officials of our Bureau of Animal Industry and to stockmen generally for the past several months.

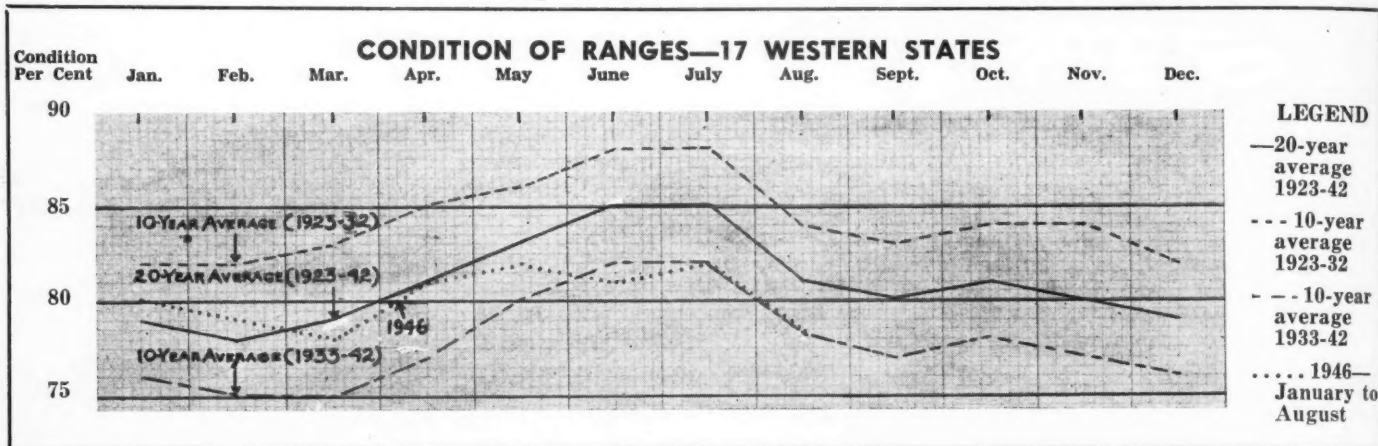
Elsewhere in this issue also is reported the adoption of a joint resolution permitting the establishment of an international quarantine station on Swan Island in the Caribbean Sea located about 150 miles south of the western coast of Cuba. An appropriation has been secured to provide for the building of quarantine facilities and as soon as the station is in working order future shipments of breeding animals to either Mexico or the United States, coming from countries where dangerous livestock diseases exist, will be handled through that station. It will permit breeders to import new strains from foreign countries without running any risk themselves or threatening serious danger to livestock herds generally.

The officials of our Bureau of Animal Industry are to be commended for their vigorous action in handling this matter.

Range Conditions

THE CHART on this page shows the average monthly condition of western ranges for various periods. It is presented to show that over the years our western land with all its wild game and domestic animals has done pretty well, despite the constant reiteration of the charge of overgrazing. More often than not these accusations are made upon the hearsay that long ago practically every acre in the West was a lush pasture growing tall and succulent grasses. But much of the bunchgrass of the past has been replaced by shorter, more nutritive grasses.

The chart is a record of conditions over the past 20 years or so. From this fresher evidence it appears that the range condition still comes back to good (between 80 and 89) almost year after year. While the most recent 10-year period shown (1933 to 1942) stands lower in condition than the previous 10-year stretch or 20-year span, it must be remembered that the first part of that period was characterized by the worst drouth years in history. But an average of the years from 42 to 46, not shown on the chart, would show condition of the range month by month pretty nearly following along the 20-year line. Even 1946, a year of widespread shortage of moisture, still shows up fairly good.



Oklahoma Cattle

(Continued from Page 11)

for those under two years of age. Eleven hundred dollars was collected the first year and the tolls increased to more than \$41,000 in 1882. A grazier's permit was issued in return for the fee. Tax evasions were also common in this area. It is said that some cattlemen drove their herds over the Kansas line to evade the Cherokee tax and then back to the Outlet to avoid paying the Kansas levy.

By paying the tax these cattlemen felt some degree of permanency and began fencing their holdings. Since this facilitated the gathering of the imposts, no objection was voiced by the Indians. Although the Department of the Interior could not approve leases on grazing lands, the Indians were permitted to make their own collections on rentals. Controversies and disputes were kept at a minimum to prevent the government from intervening and rendering decisions which might be detrimental to both the Indians and their lessees. Finally, however, an altercation arose between the Pennsylvania Oil Company and the firm of Scott and Topliff, each claiming lease rights to the same property. The fight was carried to the Interior Department and resulted in a recommenda-

tion by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that the War Department send out troops to destroy all fences, corrals, camps and other property which had been constructed on the Indian lands. It was evident that the Washington men had little knowledge or realization of the implications of their requests. The risk of clearing an 8,300-square-mile area on which grazed 250,000 head of cattle was more than the Secretary of War was willing to assume without a guarantee that the officers and men would have the protection of the law in this action. The Interior Department made further investigations after which it was recommended that fencing be allowed to continue under negotiations satisfactory to the Cherokees.

A New Association

Realizing the necessity of a stronger organization, the cattlemen met at Caldwell, Kan., in March, 1883, and formed the "Cherokee Strip Live Stock Association." They then immediately began negotiations with Chief Dennis W. Bushyhead, an able and well educated Indian who understood and was sympathetic with the interests of the cattleman. Finally a settlement was made by which the association received a five-year lease on the entire "Cherokee

Strip" at \$100,000 per year. It went into effect on Oct. 1, 1883. At the specific request of the Indians the initial payment of \$50,000 was made in silver. About 5,000,000 acres were available, after allowances for quarantine areas and trails. This land was divided among some 100 individuals, firms and corporations. In all, not more than 2,000 people were interested in the association. After several unsuccessful attempts to renew the lease for another five-year period the association finally received approval in the fall of 1888, but at double the rental formerly paid.

Settlement Is Started

As early as 1880, nesters had attempted to occupy the Indian Territory in competition with the cattlemen. Captain David L. Payne led numerous colonies into the area but as often as he entered he was arrested and ejected. Such organized efforts continued until 1885, after which agitation was begun to have the Outlet opened for settlement. The Department of Interior attempted to induce the Indians to sell their lands to the grangers at \$1.25 per acre. They were hesitant, however, to accept such a proposition in view of the fact that a cattle syndicate had offered them \$3 per acre. Popular demand urged that the cattlemen be removed and in Feb-

LIVESTOCK MEN

WHO PLAN BEYOND TOMORROW

Find

It's Cheaper Not to Take Chances

Tomorrow's livestock pricing method is a thing you can't afford to gamble with—yet we see a few supposedly far-sighted men TAKING CHANCES by making direct sales.

By-passing a Central Market in disposing of your livestock weakens that Market on that particular day—thus your future price may be set on a lower market value caused by your own action.

Any direct sale detracts from the processor's needs and lessens his aggressiveness as a buyer at your Central Market. Lack of strong competition on your Central Market lowers country prices and one defeats himself unwittingly, for no matter where or how or when you sell livestock the price you receive is based on the value set at some Central Market.

Yes, the Men Who Plan Beyond Tomorrow know this and their consistent patronage of the Central Markets is of invaluable service to you. Those who join this group profit themselves still more—and this applies equally as well when ceilings are approached as when oversupply lowers market values. Analyze the facts—carefully.

Keep Your Central Markets Strong

Ship 'em ALL to Denver

The

DENVER UNION STOCK YARD CO.

"Bad Lands" Into Good

Vision and resourcefulness in the rebuilding of various kinds of abandoned and unproductive lands may pay dividends. The return of such "bad lands" to profitable use is equally important to producers and to us at Swift & Company. Because "what helps agriculture helps all of us." Here is a story of such vision. Here is an example of one man's initiative.

Like a farm torn up by a giant's plow, 600 acres of Illinois strip mine land stood bare. It was apparently worthless. That was in 1938. Today those once-bare ridges are knee-deep in grass and clover. Each rugged acre makes more than enough grass for one steer. And it's getting better each year.

The year after the land was mined for coal, a few volunteer sweet clover plants took root. They flourished in the lime-rich soil. Byron Somers of Canton, Illinois, who farmed adjacent land, noticed them. He bought the "bad land" for \$5 an acre. With a hand seeder, he walked the ridges and sowed sweet clover. The next year he had a good stand. This added some nitrogen and humus to soil already rich in phosphorus and potash. Further seeding of a grass-legume mixture is done each year by airplane. Brome grass has got a start, and now his pastures will be even more productive. In addition to grass, plenty of drinking water for the cattle is held in the little valleys.

Since being returned to usefulness, this land has averaged a net profit of \$7 an acre each year. Similar Illinois land has recently sold for \$25 an acre.

This is only one example. *Every state has unproductive lands.* Many other men have returned them to use—and profited. Huge areas still offer a challenge and an opportunity to American producers everywhere. Your opportunity, too, may be indicated by such a little thing as sweet clover growing on abandoned land.



Soda Bill Sez:

... He who aims high, shoots ahead.

Martha Logan Recipe for INDIVIDUAL SWISS STEAKS

| | |
|--|------------------------|
| 3 to 4 pounds round steak (cut 2 inches thick) | 1/2 cup lard |
| Salt, Pepper | 2 onions |
| | 2 cups cooked tomatoes |
| | 1 cup flour |

Cut steak in serving size portions. Season meat and place on well floured cutting board. Cover with flour and pound with meat hammer or edge of heavy saucer. Continue to turn, flour and pound meat until all flour is taken up. Brown sliced onions in lard in heavy skillet. Remove onion and brown steaks on both sides. Place onions on top of meat. Add tomatoes. Cover and bake slowly in a moderate oven (350°F.) 2 1/2 to 3 hours. Diced vegetables may be cooked in with the meat during the last half hour. Serves 6 to 8.



You BET There's Competition!

Recently I spoke to a meeting of livestock producers. When I had finished talking, the chairman asked if any persons in the audience wanted to ask questions. Immediately one livestock man stood up. "Is there any competition in the buying of our livestock?" he asked. Naturally, my answer was, "Yes." I went on from there to an explanation...

One of the best evidences of competition is found in United States Government figures. They show that there are more than 3,500 meat packers in the United States. Also there are 22,500 other commercial slaughterers of livestock. Surely this means much competition. Of course, Swift & Company does not come in competition with every one of these 26,000 slaughterers at every point at which it buys livestock. However, there is no place in the United States but what Swift & Company does come in competition in the buying of livestock with one or more of the 26,000 slaughterers.



26,000 slaughterers
compete for livestock



He buys for plants in
many parts of the country

Here's another fact about competition. At practically all markets in the country there are order buyers. During a year they buy for up to hundreds of meat packers. No individual buys for several hundred on any one day. But when the meat packers whom they represent need livestock, these order buyers are out competing with Swift & Company and every other buyer in the market.

The foregoing are just two examples of the many to be found indicating the ever present competition in our business.

F.M. Simpson,

Agricultural Research Department

Geography

The United States is a vast country, from East to West, from North to South. No two parts of the country are the same. The Corn Belt is the section...

Approximately one-third of the population of the United States lives in the northeast. The balance between the summer and winter months concerns the livestock, products of which are more than one...

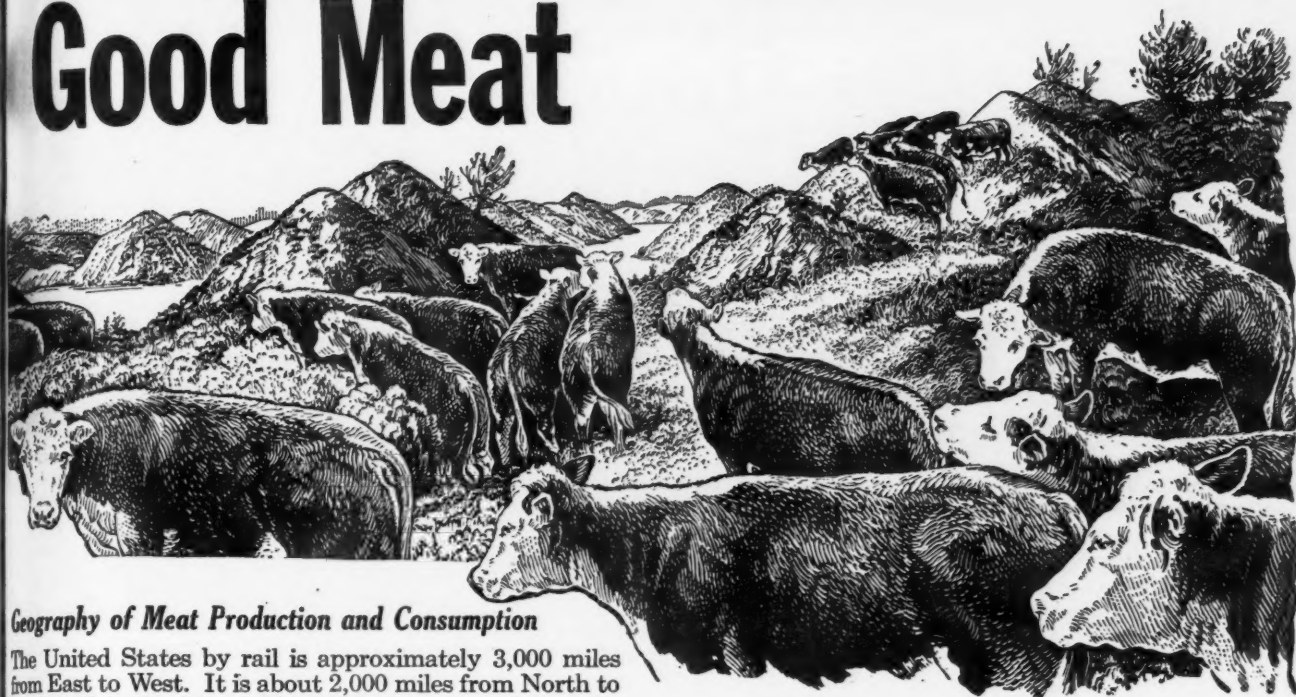
City Where

"Tom"

Call your only good thrifty livestock excessiveness or unsound...

Swift

to Good Meat



Geography of Meat Production and Consumption

The United States by rail is approximately 3,000 miles from East to West. It is about 2,000 miles from North to South. Not all of its 1,934,326,280 acres produce agricultural products. Neither do all of its square miles have the same number of people. The western part, including the Corn Belt, is the great food producing area. The East is the section in which most of the people live.

Approximately two-thirds of the livestock is produced west of the Mississippi River. Approximately two-thirds of the people live east of it. More specifically, about one-third of the people live in the area from Pennsylvania northeast into New England. Thus there is a great distance between the producers of livestock and the consumers of meats. This makes it necessary to have national concerns like Swift & Company in the slaughtering of livestock, processing, handling and selling of meats. The products handled by meat packers average to move more than one thousand miles from producer to consumer.

OUR CITY COUSIN

City Cousin ran away
When he heard
the farmer say,
"Tomorrow will be
thrashing day."



Call your ewes now to save feed and boost profits. Keep only good producers, the ones that raised one or more thrifty lambs last spring. Market those with poor fleeces, excessive wrinkles, broken mouths, jaws of uneven length, or unsound udders.

Swift & Company UNION STOCK YARDS
CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS

It's extra care that cuts shipping fever losses among feeder cattle. Vaccination also will produce a measure of immunity. After cattle reach the feedlots, provide them with shelter from cold winds and rain. Give them light, bulky feeds such as whole oats and roughage. Cattle fall easy prey to shipping fever when they are run down, due to fatigue, exposure, or irregular feeding. If animals *do* fall sick, isolate them promptly and call a veterinarian.

More Beef From Less Feed

Nevada Bulletin No. 162

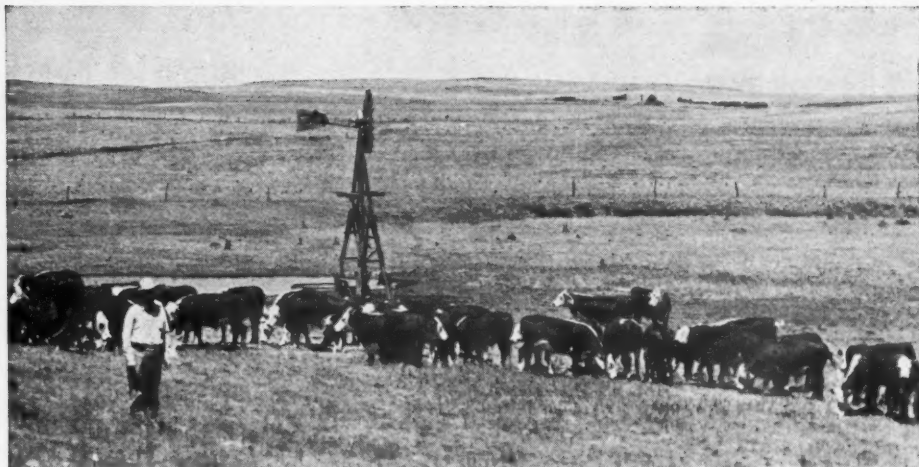
Nevada experiments indicate it is particularly advantageous to ranch owners if calves are born at such a time and grazed in such a way that they develop into feeders of satisfactory selling weights at the youngest possible age. The bulletin advocates ranchers planning their breeding season so that calves are born during the months of March, April, and May. Calves born during these months usually are of sufficient age and maturity to wean before winter sets in. During the winter months it is suggested they be fed all of the good "tame" grass and clover hay they will clean up without waste. They should be placed on good range in the summer and on irrigated pasture during the fall. Then they will be ready to market as feeders at 17 months of age. Under these conditions, they are held on the ranch only one winter and may be expected to weigh from 700 to 750 pounds.

When calves are born in other than the spring months, a large percentage of them must be fed on the ranch throughout two winters before they make satisfactory selling weights. Records show that cattle carried on the ranch for two winters have reached an average of 27 months of age at selling time and weigh approximately 875 pounds. Even though these cattle are practically a year older than seasonally bred cattle, they average only 150 pounds heavier than the younger animals. This is because calves born late in the year make only a poor start when winter sets in.

The most rapid as well as the most economical gains are made by younger animals. Gains gradually decline as cattle approach mature ages unless they are placed on extensive feeding rations.

• • • NUTRITION IS OUR BUSINESS — AND YOURS • • •

Right Eating Adds Life to Your Years — and Years to Your Life



Grade Herefords on the Lynn Hieronymus ranch north of Buffalo, Okla. Raising Palomino horses is a hobby with Mr. Hieronymus.

ruary, 1890, President Harrison issued a proclamation forbidding grazing on the Cherokee Strip and stipulating that all cattle should be removed by the following October. After much controversy the Indians consented to accept \$1.25 rather than risk a complete expropriation of their lands by the government. Settlement was opened in September, 1893, and in a matter of weeks practically all available land was taken. A few months earlier the Cherokee Strip Live Stock Association had settled its obligations, closed its books and became a corporation in dissolution, with the reputation of having been one of the most influential livestock associations ever organized.

With the coming of the nestor the cattle economy immediately took on a different aspect. An intensification of operation caused an upsurge of produc-

tion culminating in 1902 with 2,500,000 head. The introduction of purebred bulls improved the herds to a considerable extent. What was supposedly an overcrowding of the range caused a dip in numbers of cattle in the next 10-year period. This loss was quickly regained during World War I, after which a loss was again sustained. However, by 1926 production began building back, hitting a new high of 2,750,000 head in 1934. The government slaughtering program then caused a recession which ended in 1938. Production again surged upward until in 1944 the figure was well above 3,000,000 head.

Oklahomans today pride themselves on their cattle holdings. Purebred herds are numerous, one of the finest being used for experimental purposes at the Oklahoma A & M Experimental Farm. Interest in ranching and cattle raising

is kept alive among the young people through the FFA and the 4-H clubs. The cattle industry in Oklahoma is doubtless on a sounder basis than ever before. South-central Oklahoma is sometimes referred to as Hereford Heaven and it is claimed by those who raise Herefords in this area that it is "truly a bovine Eden."

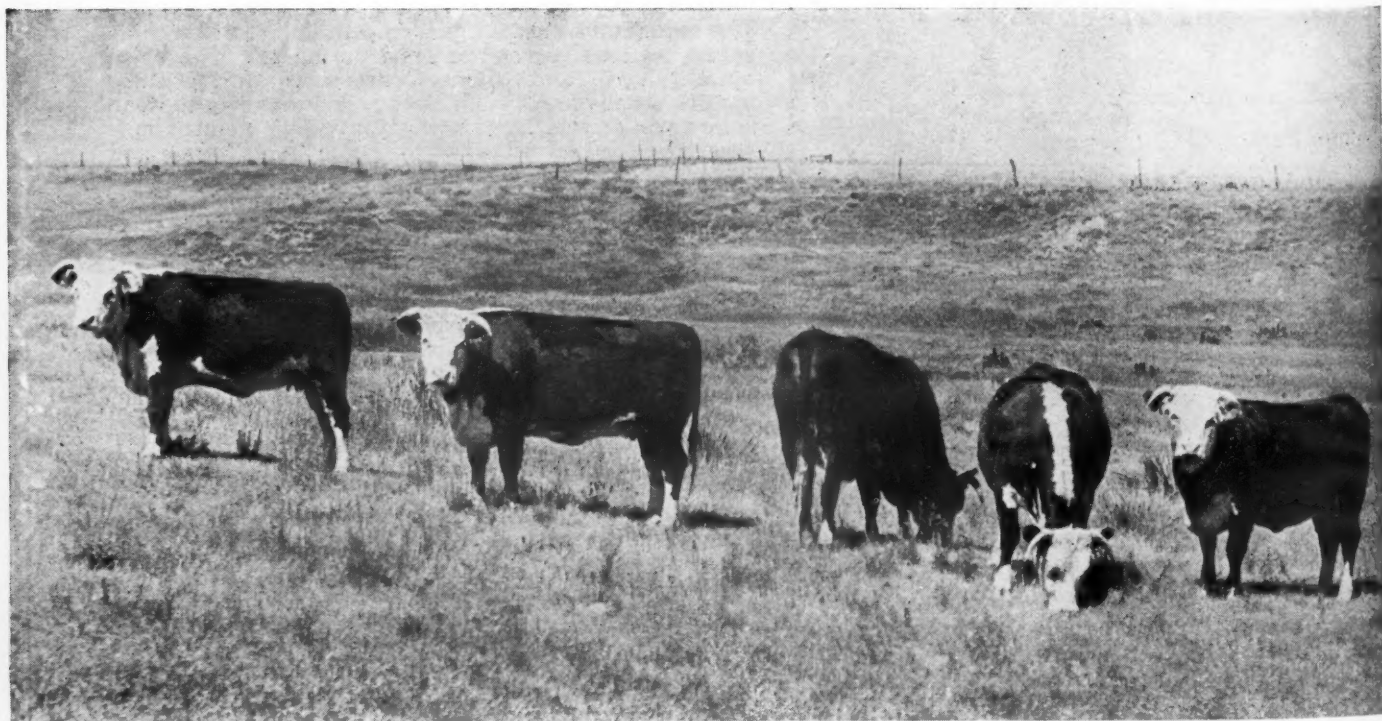
MEXICAN QUARANTINE

A United States-Mexican commission recommended at Los Angeles in July that veterinarians of Mexico and the United States investigate, before Sept. 1, "disease conditions as they relate to recent importations into Mexico and into Sacrificios Island of cattle from a country (Brazil) in which foot-and-mouth disease exists." If findings are negative "with regard to existence of foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico" the United States should revoke a recent order quarantining livestock from Mexico, the recommendation added.

It was further urged that in the future shipments from countries having the disease be made through the recently provided-for Swan Island quarantine station. For this purpose an \$80,000 appropriation has been set up, and the President has formally signed legislation authorizing the establishment of the station 150 miles off the coast of Honduras in the Caribbean Sea. The station will be under the jurisdiction of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry.

Quarter Horses Average \$172

The sale of the New Mexico Quarter Horse and Palomino Association at Clayton in late June brought an average of \$172 on 54 head sold, with the 10 top animals going for \$453 average.



Domino heifers on range south of Buffalo, Harper County, Okla. This group is part of the Owen Temple herd.

Your Logical Market Is

OMAHA

Gateway to the Corn Belt

OMAHA is the natural source of supply for farmer-feeders of the Corn Belt. They like the quality and wide assortment of stockers and feeders that they find here. They appreciate the ideal shipping facilities from Omaha to any point in the United States.

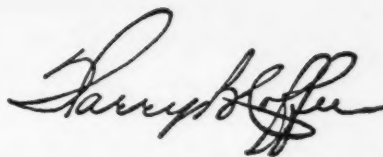
These same things make Omaha YOUR market—a quick, convenient run, finest facilities for handling your cattle promptly and **PLENTY OF BUYERS**.

Cattle bought here by order buyers are going for slaughter to every section of the United States. Another bumper Corn Belt feed crop is in the making. Demand for feeders is excellent.

You can count on the keenest buying competition and highest market prices for **ALL** grades of cattle at Omaha this fall.

UNION STOCK YARDS COMPANY *of Omaha*

**Support the Central Market
that Supports Your Prices**



President

Dispersal Sale REGISTERED HEREFORDS

42 Cows and Calves

16 sired by WHR Princeps Domino 17th
6 sired by Mark Domino 4th
4 sired by Beauty's Bocaldo

Balance by Frank Domino. The calves are sired by and the cows are rebred to a son of Lester Thompson's great FUTURE DOMINO.

17 Yearling Heifers 20 Junior Yearling Bulls

Sired by the DeBerard-bred Beauty's Bocaldo.

BOISE,
IDAHO
OCT. 7

PIONEER Hereford Ranch

Pioneer Hereford Ranch located 6 miles west of Boise, Ida., on Highway 30 to Cloverdale corner, then 4 miles south.

C. A. SPEEDMAN, Owner BOB TEALE, Sale Mgr.
Boise, Idaho Orofino, Idaho

WASHINGTON LETTER

By PAUL BARKLEY
Agricultural News Service

The 79th Congress had little more than got out of Washington when speculation began to be heard on what the 80th Congress would do about a permanent farm policy for the nation after it convenes in January.

Center of the speculation was a post-adjournment report on farm policy by the special House Committee on Post-war Economic Planning, headed by Representative William Colmer (D., Miss.).

This committee, in line with thinking in many other farm circles, stressed the need for continued abundant production—greater use of technology, better adequate diet for the nation's population.

It virtually recommended the trash heap for scarcity programs, acreage restrictions and marketing quotas which were the heart of farm legislation before the war.

The war years had proved that demand for production was the essence of any good farm program. So, No. 1 point in the House committee's report was maintenance of high buying power.

While the 80th Congress will be a new one and will start from scratch, the findings of its predecessor on farm policy will offer a working basis.

TRANSPORTATION CRISIS: The worst transportation jam this country has ever seen is expected to reach a crisis at the height of the fall harvest season.

The Office of Defense Transportation expects a shortage of 50,000 to 70,000 box cars a week by October resulting in a "paralyzing" effect on reconversion and the waste of much food.

RETURN OF THE G.I.'s: In the first survey of its kind, the Bureau of Agri-

cultural Economics found that more than 1,000,000 veterans of World War II had returned to farm work in the United States by July 1, 1946.

Farm Security Administration went out of existence in the government's alphabet agencies when President Truman signed a bill by Representative Harold Cooley (D., N. C.), establishing the Farmers Home Corporation. The legislation consolidates farm credit activities for low-income borrowers into a single federal agency under direct authority of the Secretary of Agriculture.

FHA takes over the duties of FSA emergency feed and seed loans of the Farm Credit Administration and all activities of the National Housing Agency which pertain to property and other assets formerly managed by FSA. The new law requires liquidation of all subsistence loans made by FCA and the end of labor supply centers, labor homes and labor camps established by FSA. Resettlement and rural rehabilitation projects likewise will be liquidated.

Cooley declared the purpose of the new act was "to give only one agency the power to make loans to farmers who cannot get credit anywhere else."

A lot is being said these turbulent days about the cost of living, but little is being heard about the high cost of producing.

Latest bureau of Agricultural Economics figures show that farm production costs are more than double the five-year 1935-39 pre-war average.

And they are mounting still higher.

A 6 per cent increase in the OPA ceiling price on farm machinery is being passed on to the farmer and he is going to have to pay more for fertilizer.

In addition, the rancher and farmer like anyone else is going to have to pay higher costs for clothing, household goods and other necessities.

Figures just compiled by BAE show farm production expenses alone—these are production expenses and not the farmers' cost of living—totaled \$11,271,000,000 in 1945.

Average production expenses for the five pre-war years were only a little over 5.5 billion dollars.

Current operating expenses, including purchase of feed, livestock, fertilizer and operation of motor vehicles, accounted for almost half the 1945 total.

SUBSIDIES: Few Americans realized how much of the consumers' food bill was paid by Uncle Sam during the 1945-46 fiscal year until official government figures on subsidies were compiled.

These figures showed that approximately \$62 of the annual food bill for an average family of four was paid out of the United States Treasury in the form of subsidies.

Total subsidy payments amounted to more than \$1,800,000,000, which came out of the consumers' pocketbook in the form of taxes.

Know Your Cow Country

By Hallack McCord

Think you're pretty familiar with the cow country and cattle in general? Then test your knowledge on the 10 questions listed below. Answer nine or more of them correctly, and you rank "excellent." Answer seven or eight and you're still good. Answer six and your grade is "fair."

1. In the language of the old-time cattleman, what was the meaning of the expression "range delivery."
2. As applied to livestock, what does the term, "necking," mean?
3. True or false?—A "loose herd" is a herd of cattle composed of animals belonging to many different owners.
4. What did the old-time cowman refer to as a "horned jack rabbit"?
5. True or false?—A "fool brand" is a brand which is "hidden" on an animal in such a way that it will probably be overlooked by brand blotters and rustlers.
6. True or false?—"Dog-house stirrups" are stirrups made of especially tough leather.
7. A "deacon" is: A long-horn steer? A white horse? A runty calf?
8. At branding time, what individual is generally known as the "butcher"?
9. What is a "bosal brand"?
10. In the old days, what was the meaning of the term, "big antelope"?

(Answers on Page 28)

Demand for meat

THE PER CAPITA consumption of meat in the United States has varied from year to year with a high of 163 pounds in 1908 and a low of 116 pounds in 1935. Obviously it would be helpful to livestock producers if it could be determined just how much meat the consuming public wants and is willing to pay a reasonable price to get.

It does not seem probable, however, that an exact and stable figure exists. Demand varies from time to time and an amount of meat which might be adequate at one time might be too much or too little at another time.

Research reveals there is a close association between the total amount of money which people receive (the national income) and the amount of money which they will pay for meat. On an average they will spend for meat about 5 to 6 per cent of their income. The percentage is highest in years of low income—when most of their money has to be spent for essentials—and lowest in years of high income when luxuries get a larger portion. In 1941—before rationing and ceiling prices interfered with freedom of markets—the national income was approximately 97 billion dollars and people spent 5.7 per cent of their income for meat. In 1908 when their income was only about 20 billion dollars they spent 6.75 per

cent for meat. Of course the 5.7 per cent in 1941 meant very much larger expenditures in actual dollars than did the 6.75 per cent in 1908 but because of the huge variations in national income the percentage comparison gives the best indication of what to expect.

A study of the past makes it evident that the livestock and meat industry—producers, packers and retailers—can do themselves the most good by co-operating actively and effectively, first in promoting greater appreciation of the importance of meat in the diet, and second, in building good will for themselves and their product. The advertising done by the retailers and meat packers is directed toward the first objective. The second objective depends on the degree of understanding, respect and cooperation existing among the retailers, packers and producers. No one of them can continuously benefit at the expense of others. If one benefits, all benefit. They are like three men in a boat.

W. B. Astwood
President

ARMOUR
and Company

Legislative Recap

When the 79th Congress adjourned on Aug. 2 the score on major recommendations made by President Truman to Congress was:

PRICE CONTROL: Extended July 25, except items subject to decontrol board decision. Subsidies limited to 1 billion dollars.

PRESIDENTIAL EMERGENCY POWER: Extended on June 29 to Mar. 31, 1947, except Title III; allocating of building material extended to June 30, 1947.

BRITISH LOAN: Authorized on July 15 credit amounting to \$3,750,000,000 to help implement purposes of Bretton Woods Agreement Act.

JOHNSON ACT: Unsuccessful measures introduced to repeal Johnson Act which prohibits loans to nations in default on obligations to the United States.

CONGRESSIONAL REORGANIZATION: On Aug. 2 provisions were made for legislative reorganization, increased pay for congressmen and registration of lobbyists.

EDUCATIONAL AID: Senate Education and Labor Committee reported bill for federal aid to states in education but Senate failed to act.

SOCIAL SECURITY: Bill to freeze pay roll taxes at 1 per cent through 1947 passed for signature.

HEALTH AND MEDICAL CARE: Bills for federal contributions of 50 to 75 per cent of cost of health programs undertaken not reported out.

FACT-FINDING BOARDS: Recommendation for creation of fact-finding boards for mediation of labor disputes vetoed; another presidential recommendation empowering President to draft men who participated in labor disputes stymied; a third measure creating a

committee to study legislation for labor-management relations failed in Senate.

GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL: Approved raise in pay for federal employees by 14 per cent with a \$10,000 ceiling.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION: Senate-passed version pigeonholed in House Ways and Means Committee.

MINIMUM WAGE: Senate passed amendment for minimum wage but a bill in House was killed.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICES: Rider providing return of USES to states Nov. 16, 1946, approved on July 26.

FULL EMPLOYMENT: Compromise measure to promote full employment became law Feb. 20. Recently the President appointed three advisers called for in the law.

FEPC: Bills to establish a permanent fair employment practices commission failed.

ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY: Senate Foreign Relations Committee approved agreement with Canada relating to the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin but Senate did not act.

AIRPORT AID: Federal aid in development of a system of airports approved May 13.

HOUSING: House committee voted not to report a Senate measure to make permanent the National Housing Agency and provide expanded program but Congress did pass amendment to help veterans get housing.

Answers to "Know Your Cow Country"

(On Page 26)

1. Range delivery referred to animals which were bought on the range. Their new owner took the word of the seller as to number of head, quality, etc., and it was the buyer's job to go out and locate his purchase.
2. Necking means tying two animals together by the neck. Thus, two steers might be "necked."
3. False. A loose herd is a herd which is held together to some extent, but is still quite un-compact and scattered.
4. Horned jack rabbit is a term once used in reference to the longhorn, because of the animal's amazing speed.
5. False. A fool brand is a marking so complex that it cannot be readily translated.
6. False. Dog-house stirrups are old-time stirrups made of wood, and said to resemble a dog-house in appearance.
7. A deacon is a runty calf.
8. The man who cuts the earmarks, dewlaps, etc., is known as the butcher.
9. A bosal brand is a band burned around an animal's nose.
10. Big antelope is somebody else's beef killed for food.

To the owners of 17,419,500 head of cattle

Yes, sir, that's what they say—that you subscribers to this publication own 20% of all the cattle in the U. S. A. That's a lot of cattle—that's a lot of owners!

The vast majority of you use Hereford bulls; the same majority already knows all about the superiority of WHR bulls. Many of you are using WHR bulls. We will sell, largely, highly fitted herd bulls to prominent registered breeders in our

ANNUAL WHR SALE — MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1946

but want you to know we'll have plenty of top range bulls nearby at sale time that you'll be interested in seeing and buying.

Join us sale day, enjoy the sale itself and look over these bulls afterwards.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

WYOMING HEREFORD RANCH — CHEYENNE



THE "SHOW" IN THE COOLER



You'd be surprised—actually shocked—if you could take a look under the hides of many animals handled in the course of every-day operations at a processing plant.

This "show" in the cooler is mighty revealing. This is the proving ground—here under the eyes of experienced meats men each carcass stands upon its own merit. You'd be "let down" to see otherwise high quality carcasses hanging in the cooler with chops, steaks or roasts missing—wasted meat—just because of bruises that could have been avoided. Bruised meat is inedible and must be cut out; trimmed carcasses or cuts are lowered in value. Each year that runs into millions of dollars—an indirect loss to the livestock producer.

A blow with cane, whip or club, jamming through narrow gates, or other rough handling, may leave

no external evidence of damage. But with the hide off, the carcass in the cooler tells the story. You'd find that livestock is truly a "handle with care" item.

This, again, is a job for all of us. Right now the world looks to us for help in meeting unprecedented food requirements. Reducing the waste from livestock bruising is another way we can work together for greater service within the Livestock and Meat Industry.



MEAT PACKERS AND PROVISIONERS
 Chicago • Kansas City • New York
 Los Angeles • Oklahoma City
 Omaha • Albert Lea • Cedar Rapids

PULLING TOGETHER FOR GREATER SERVICE AND MUTUAL BENEFIT

Rancher Farmer County Agent Veterinarian Rural Youth Transportation Marketing Agent Processor Retailer



SALES

**September
30
Nebraska**

ROSS FARMS HEREFORD SALE

GRAND ISLAND, NEB.

Sale starts 12 noon Sept. 30, Grand Island Hog & Cattle Co. Barns

Herd Sires
WHR Tru-Mold 25th
and Vagabond Prince

20 BULLS—105 FEMALES

For catalog write
Donald F. Sampson, Mgr.
Central City, Neb.

**October
7
SOUTH
DAKOTA**

THORP HEREFORD FARMS

3rd Annual Sale—40 Bulls—60 Bred Heifers

Britton, South Dakota—October 7

We offer now 40 good registered Hereford cows with calves bred back to top bulls. Write, phone or wire

WALTON THORP, Britton, South Dakota

**OCTOBER
7
IDAHO**

PIONEER HEREFORD RANCH

DISPERSAL SALE

BOISE, IDAHO — OCT. 7

20 Junior Yearling Bulls
42 Cows and Calves
17 Yearling Heifers

Ranch located six miles west
of Boise, Idaho, on Highway
30 to Cloverdale corner,
then four miles south.

C. A. Speedman, Owner
Boise, Idaho
Bob Teale, Sale Mgr.
Orofino, Idaho

**October
8
S. Dakota**

TRIPLE U HEREFORD RANCH

GETTYSBURG, SOUTH DAKOTA

Auction sale to be held at the ranch 5 miles east and one mile south of Gettysburg, South Dakota, starting at 12 noon October 8. For a catalog write L. R. Houck, Triple U Hereford Ranch, Gettysburg, South Dakota.

60 BULLS

60 Females

**October
9
SOUTH
DAKOTA**

WALKER HEREFORD RANCH SALE

Pierre, South Dakota, Sale Pavilion—2:00 P. M.

30
BULLS

HEREFORDS

25
FEMALES

Chester E. Walker, Sale Mgr., Sansarc, So. Dak.

Triple U Sale, Gettysburg, S. D., Oct. 8

**October
10
Nebraska**

MESSERSMITH'S PRIVATE TREATY HEREFORD SALE

STARTS ALLIANCE, NEB., OCT. 10

96 long-yearling bulls classed in four price groups will be available for your inspection and purchase. These cattle are of top breeding and have had practical development.

**October
11-12
Wyoming**

SOUTHERN WYOMING HEREFORD BREEDERS ASSOCIATION SALE

Laramie Stock Yards, Laramie, Wyo.

70 BULLS 7 FEMALES

Sale Manager—TONY FELLHAUER - - - Laramie
Judge—DAN THORNTON - - - Gunnison, Colo.
Auctioneer—A. W. THOMPSON

PROGRAM
Oct. 11
10:30 a. m.—4-H Judging.
1:30 p. m.—Judging Sale
Animals.
Oct. 12
9:00 a. m.—Exhibit of Sale
Animals.
11:30 a. m.—Free Barbecue.
12:30 p. m.—Sale.

UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING: Neither house took action.

UNIFICATION OF ARMED FORCES: Recommendations of President never reached floor of either house but Senate Military Affairs Committee reported bill to establish Department of Common Defense.

STOCKPILING: Approved July 23 providing for acquisition and retention of strategic materials for national defense.

TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS: Philippine rehabilitation measure enacted.

SMALL BUSINESS: Bills calling for additional secretaries of commerce as aid to small business failed.

SUGAR ACT: Sugar Act of 1937 extended for another year.

PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION: Both houses passed bills but committees to which they were referred took no further action.

NUTRITION: Proposals for improved nutrition through more effective distribution of food still pending in committees.

SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM: Approved June 3 permanent federal assistance.

Other Legislation Summarized

ANTIRACKETEERING: Enacted was the Hobbs bill to prevent obstruction in movement of commerce.

VETERANS: Terminal leave pay of 2.43 billion dollars granted to enlisted men. Fifteen million veterans stand to receive an average of \$165, mostly in five-year government bonds.

DRAFT: Men 19 and 45 may be called but only younger men actually drafted; exempted are men who served overseas or six months active duty after Sept. 1, 1940.

GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS: Required to present annual budgets supplementary to regular federal budget and submit to audits.

CARRIERS: Bulwinkle bill to allow carriers to agree on rates and services subject to ICC approval passed House but delayed in Senate. Law passed to liberalize railway retirement and unemployment compensation.

EXPORTS: Control extended to June 30, 1947.

FLOOD CONTROL: Authorized \$957,000,000 for rivers and harbors. Chief authorizations are west of the Mississippi.

VALLEY AUTHORITIES: None of the proposals got beyond committee hearings.

SILVER: Treasury's domestic prices raised to 90.5 cents an ounce from 71.11.

FARM CREDIT: Farm Security Administration consolidated with certain activities of Farm Credit Administration.

RESEARCH: Funds for agricultural research increased.

FARM LABOR: Cleared for White House signature was the measure to continue the farm labor supply program to June 30, 1947.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

Washington Notes

On Aug. 28 Agriculture Secretary Clinton P. Anderson ordered new livestock price ceilings raising retail beef prices 5.5 cents a pound and pork 2.5 cents above June 30 levels. He ordered top ceiling prices at Chicago of \$20.25 per cwt. for choice cattle; \$16.25 for choice hogs, and \$19 for lambs, all live weight.

Some of the provisions of the Barrett land bill, which provided for the sale of tracts of land up to 2,560 acres which are now leased under Section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act, but which died with the 79th Congress, are discussed in the Wyoming Wool Grower, from which we take the following excerpts: Congressman Barrett had had the bill amended to give right of purchase to lessees at appraisal value or not to exceed \$1.50 an acre; to define an economic unit as enough land to provide a reasonable living for a family. The Senate committee objected to the veterans' preference right section as an "illusory promise" to the veterans, since "no 2,560 acres included in a lease under Section 15 would provide enough land for a veteran's livelihood." Even though some of the stockmen objected to the soldiers' preference, the Wyoming Wool Grower believed "the matter was fairly well safeguarded. The bill offered a way to get the lands into private ownership."

Senate Bill 2033, commonly known as the "wool bill," introduced by Senator O'Mahoney (Wyoming), failed to receive favorable action because of the efforts of the wool trade, says the Wyoming Wool Grower. The measure, which originated in the heart of the sheep country, was generally favored by western wool growers. It had gained a good deal of support in both houses of Congress but lost out in the jam of legislative effort just before Congress started its vacation. The wool industry is thus left with no long-time government support in the face of tough competition in world markets supported by government subsidies... The government recently announced extension of its wool buying program to next April.

Joint Live Stock Committee Forms Permanent Organization

The Joint Live Stock Committee as a result of a two-day meeting in late July became a permanent organization. It was set up three years ago as a wartime conference group. H. H. Mundy, Pawhuska, Okla., is president of the group. Other officers are Wm. Yungclas, Webster City, Ia., first vice-president; Wm. Farr, Greeley, Colo., second vice-president, and Clint Tomson, Chicago, secretary-treasurer.

SALES

**OCTOBER
15
COLORADO**



COLORADO HEREFORD CLASSIC

A choice sample of Colorado's fine Herefords.

For the catalog, information or reservations write
Harold P. Fulscher, Manager
P. O. Box 2471, Denver, Colorado

**OCTOBER
19
COLORADO**

WESTERN ABERDEEN-ANGUS ASSOCIATION

Fall Sale — Denver, Colo. — Oct. 19

Field Day, October 18, at R. T. Davis, Jr. Ranch near Denver.

**REGISTERED
BULLS
FEMALES**

For the catalog, information and reservations, write Angus Cattle Company, Sale Manager, 312 Patterson Building, Denver 2, Colorado.

**CHOICE
COMMERCIAL
CATTLE**

**October
21
Wyoming**

THE BERRYS' HEREFORD SALE

**40
BULLS**

DIVIDE, WYO.

**30 OR MORE
FEMALES**

(20 miles northeast of Cheyenne)

BERRY BULLS ARE BETTER BULLS

The Berrys, Divide, Wyo.

**OCTOBER
21
NO. DAK.**

HEREFORD DISPERSION HOPKINS HEREFORD RANCH

Mandan Sale Pavilion—Mandan, No. Dakota—9:30 A. M., Oct. 21

18 Bulls, 94 Cows and Calves, 19 Yearling Heifers.

Featuring WHR and Baca Grant breeding. 27 head of Baca Grant-bred cattle sell in this sale.

For a catalog write
LAWRENCE HOPKINS,
Hopkins Hereford Ranch,
Wing, No. Dak.

**October
23
Colorado**

Rocky Mountain Hereford Association

Boulder, Colo., Oct. 23

1:00 P. M. in Hereford Barn on Rodeo Grounds

50 Bulls

For a copy of the catalog write
D. L. Downing, Sale Manager,
Boulder, Colorado

20 Females

**October
25
Wyoming**

75 HEREFORD BULLS

CASPER SALES PAVILION

Casper, Wyo.

Otis Wright, Gillette, Wyo.

C. H. DeCourcey, Gillette, Wyo.

A. B. Hardin, Savageton, Wyo.

Herd bull prospects and bulls for the Commercial Rangeman.

**OCTOBER
26
IDAHO**

IDAHO CATTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION FALL BULL SALE

Twin Falls — Oct. 26


Ray V. Swanson, Pocatello, Manager
Earl O. Walter, Filer, Auctioneer
Leon Weeks, P. O. Box 2368, Boise, Secretary

Top Quality Range Bulls
Choice Heifers
Herd Sire Prospects

(LISTINGS CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)

SALES

(CONTINUED FROM PRECEDING PAGE)

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| <p>October 27-28 Montana</p> | <p>"Cream of the Crop of Three States" selling at BILLINGS, MONT. OCT. 27 & 28</p>  <p>Dan Thornton Judge A. W. Thompson Auctioneer Norm Warsinke Sec.-Mgr.</p> |
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| <p>November 4 Wyoming</p> | <p>CENTRAL HEREFORD ASSN. BULL AUCTION—45 HEAD LUSK, WYOMING All bulls selected by a sifting committee. Sale starts at 1 P. M. November 4 in Lusk Sales Pavilion.</p> |
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| <p>November 11 Colorado</p> | <p>Northern Colorado Hereford Breeders Fall Auction Greeley, Colo. For the catalog write Stow L. Witwer, Mgr. Greeley, Colo.</p> <p>50 BULLS</p> <p>\$600 PRIZE MONEY Assures you a Quality Offering</p> |
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| <p>November 13 Colorado</p> | <p>WESTERN SLOPE HEREFORD ASSOCIATION THIRD ANNUAL SALE GRAND JUNCTION, COLO. 100 BULLS 40 FEMALES Sale starts 1 p. m. in Shults Sale Pavilion. Dewey Norell, Sale Manager, Collbran, Colo. Humbert Rees, Secretary, Rifle, Colo. The Quality Sale of Western Colorado</p> |
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| <p>November 13-14 Colorado</p> | <p>SAN LUIS VALLEY CATTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION Annual Registered Hereford Sale, Alamosa, Colo. 4-H Club Calf Show and Sale, Nov. 13 Registered Hereford Sale, Nov. 14 The bulls offered in this sale will be carefully selected for best range type and quality. For catalog, write Louis Higley, Alamosa, Colo. Auctioneer, "Hank" Wiescamp</p> <p>PENS OF 3 BULLS</p> |
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| <p>November 19-20 New Mexico</p> | <p>RATON HEREFORD SALE 85 Bulls 40 Females RATON, NEW MEXICO Herefords for both commercial and purebred breeders. Sale held in Hereford Sale Pavilion 10 A. M., November 20. For complete information write Alvin Stockton, Sec., Raton, New Mexico. NORTHEASTERN NEW MEXICO HEREFORD ASSOCIATION</p> |
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| <p>NOVEMBER 23 IDAHO</p> | <p>IDAHO CATTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION FALL BULL SALE Pocatello, Idaho — November 23 Ray V. Swanson, Pocatello, Manager Earl O. Walter, Filer, Auctioneer Leon Weeks, P. O. Box 2368, Boise, Secretary Top Quality Range Bulls Choice Heifers Herd Sire Prospects</p> |
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WATCH THOSE FREIGHT BILLS!

Out in California a state association member, faced with a claimed undercharge of \$100 by the railroad on a cattle shipment, had his freight bills audited and found cause for counterclaim for overcharge instead.

There must be hundreds of cases of irregularity in freight charges. In the above instance, the rancher sent his freight bills to Chas. E. Blaine & Son, 901 Title & Trust Bldg., Phoenix, Ariz. These traffic experts will audit freight bills for American National Live Stock Association members without charge, except that when rebates are collected a charge of 25 per cent of the amount collected is made.

MORE FREIGHT CARS

Suggestions for government financing in the construction of additional freight cars, announced by the Office of Defense Transportation, are being explored by the railroads and several government agencies concerned, according to J. J. Pelley, president, Association of American Railroads. He said that several railroads are interested in the program proposed by the ODT, while others are buying needed cars under plans which involve private financing. "Through the program suggested by the ODT, or otherwise, the railroads will increase their supply of cars, although shortages of material and other production difficulties have made deliveries of new cars difficult this year," Mr. Pelley said.

Reasons for Decontrol

(Continued from Page 16)

in the 17 western states and Florida, Louisiana and Michigan. I am appearing as spokesman for the Cattle and Beef Industry Committee. This committee is composed of representatives of the cattle producers, cattle feeders, meat packers, large and small, and meat retailers, both independent and chain.

"I have with me this morning a representative of the cattle feeders, a representative of the meat packers and a representative of the meat retailers. With the help of these men, I will try to answer questions, if you gentlemen have any, regarding cattle or beef.

"This committee was formed in 1944 for the purpose of working out serious problems confronting the industry under government regulations.

"That year the cattle supply was large. The army was using the bulk of the better grades. The public had to be educated to use the utility grades and pay ration points for them. In order to put over this program the Cattle and Beef Industry Committee was formed and has functioned on all industry-wide problems since that time.

"It is the unanimous, considered, unqualified opinion of this committee that price controls must not be re-established on cattle and beef.

"We are submitting a brief containing

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

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detailed evidence to the effect that price control cannot be re-established on cattle and beef in accordance with the provision of the Act.

"Our evidence shows that beef prices have not risen unreasonably.

"Prices on many lower grades of beef, which currently are the large percentage of the supply, are almost at, and in some cases below, prices which would be reflected by adding subsidy allowance to OPA ceiling prices.

"The board should not be misled by the sharp increase in price of beef immediately after June 30, 1946. As soon as legitimate channels received adequate supplies of beef, prices started to decline and are still declining.

"Much publicized by the press is the price of a few top loads of cattle on various markets. These few top loads are a very small percentage of the total cattle receipts, and the beef produced therefrom does not represent an important factor in the cost of living.

"The bulk of the cattle now being marketed is selling at prices below June 30 quotations.

"The statements we have made on cattle and beef prices are substantiated in our book by USDA market quotations.

Cattle Numbers Near Record

"Cattle numbers are near an all-time high—nearly 80,000,000 head. This is a plentiful, if not an excessive, supply.

Responsible government officials and members of Congress, among them Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson, Speaker Sam Rayburn, and Majority Leader Barkley, agree with this and have so stated in committee hearings and on the floor of Congress. Our brief gives direct quotations and references on this.

"Currently, there is an adequate supply of beef. There will be an adequate supply of beef for the next four months because of seasonal heavy marketings of grass cattle. Whether or not there will be an adequate supply of beef after that time depends entirely upon the decision made by the decontrol board. There will be heavy marketing of feeder cattle this fall. There is a record corn crop. Cattle feeding will consume only a small portion of this crop. Statistics show that cattle feeding utilizes only 8 to 10 per cent of the normal corn production, and this should cause no concern. There is a record production of other cattle feeds. We know that if cattle and beef remain decontrolled, these feeder cattle will move to feedlots for finishing, thereby insuring an adequate supply of beef next winter and spring.

"We also know that because the cattle feeder is disgusted with the uncertainties arising from rapidly changing OPA regulations, if cattle and beef are recontrolled, these feeder cattle will not go to the feedlots but will have to be

slaughtered this fall, thereby increasing an already adequate supply of beef.

"This board should not take action which will create a surplus immediately and a shortage this winter and spring.

"Above all, cattle and beef should not be recontrolled because the regulations never have been, and never can be, enforced. Conditions existing prior to June 30 were a national scandal, full of chaos and confusion. Our brief outlines this in detail, showing among other things that responsible government officials, members of Congress, and congressional committees, after thorough study and investigation, found this to be true. These same committees also found that price control impeded production and was detrimental to the public health and welfare, due to the unsanitary conditions under which black market slaughterers operated.

"For three years top OPA officials, in appearing before Congress on the extension of OPA, admitted that enforcement had been a failure but pleaded for additional funds to bring about an improvement, which was never realized.

"Your decision in this matter will determine whether legitimate operators can remain in business with cattle being slaughtered and sold in a sanitary condition, in regular channels at fair and reasonable prices, or whether the beef business will again return to black mar-

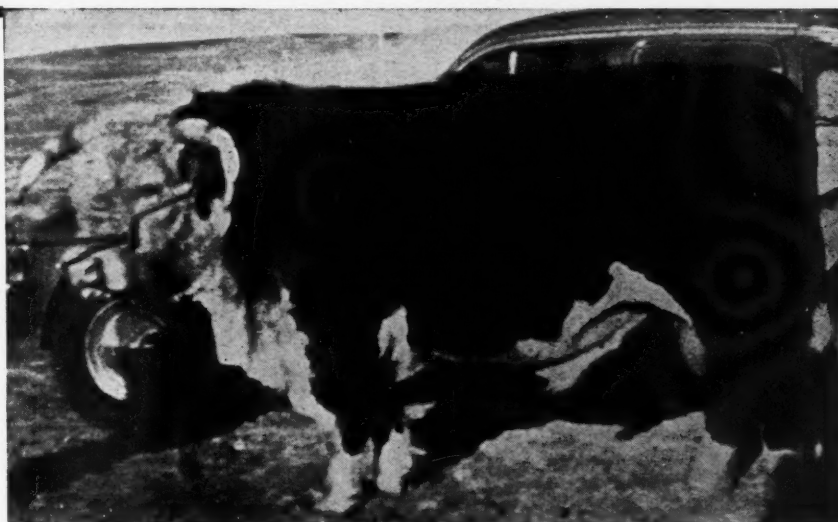
MESSERSMITH'S HEREFORDS

At Private Treaty

Alliance, Neb., October 10

Again we have 96 of our well-developed long-yearling bulls that will be ready for members of the American National who demand and use the best. The entire crop. Beginning October 10 there will be bulls classed in four price classes to be sold that day or whenever you can come, after October 10, at private treaty. They are a very uniform group, with plenty of bone and scale to produce the kind of cattle you need with range care. No nurse cows used or needed. The very best Fulscher, Kimberling, and WHR bulls in service for 16 years. Our cow herd the tops of each crop. We enjoy showing them to you.

Also have 12 head two-year-old heifers and 35 yearlings about old enough to breed—for sale at any time.



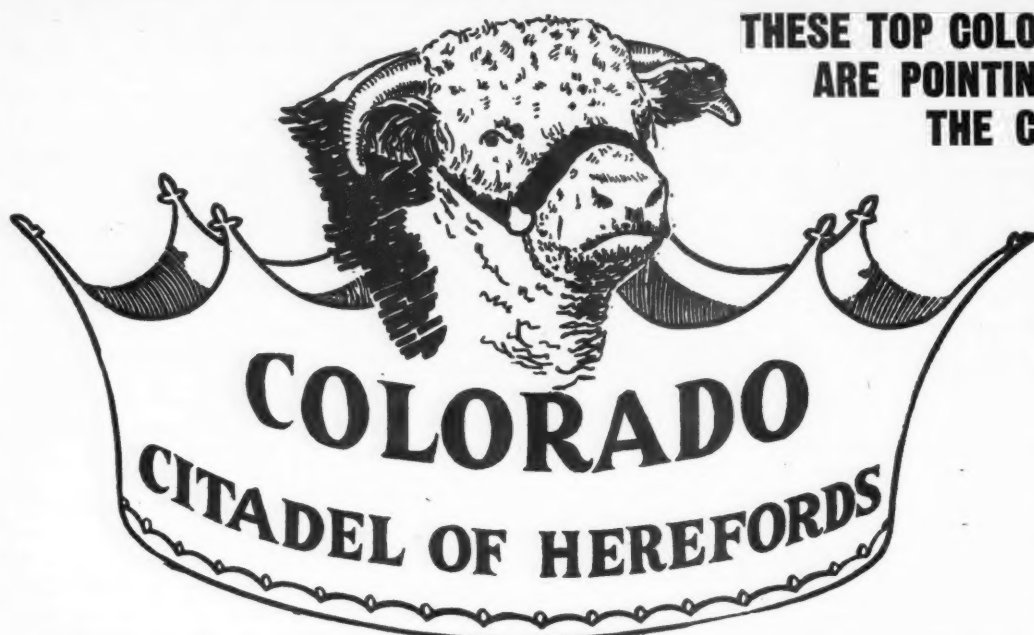
REAL PRINCE 41ST

A snapshot of Kimberling's best production from his best breeding Hereford.

Look over this picture of a great breeding bull, an unretouched snapshot, taken in regular breeding condition. I'm sure you like cattle bred like him. He is just one of our 9 herd sires. If you like your bulls uniformly built and bred so you can expect uniform calves, we know you'll like ours. Write for our annual descriptive letter. It will be out about Oct. 1. Plan to be here Oct. 10 for best choice of the bulls. We deliver 200 miles or load F.O.B. cars.

F. E. MESSERSMITH & SONS
623 Emerson, Alliance, Neb.

**"Our cattle build the beef where the highest
priced cuts of meat grow."**



**THESE TOP COLORADO BREEDERS
ARE POINTING TOWARDS
THE CROWN**

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COME TO COLORADO FOR HEREFORDS

Come to the Classic, not only to see and buy of the outstanding individuals offered, but to see how widely distributed is true quality among the fine herds of the state. Thirty-eight breeders will sell 32 bulls and 53 heifers in the sale. Many hundreds more are available on the purebred Hereford ranches of Colorado.

1946 COLORADO CLASSIC—DENVER—OCT. 15

THE KETTLE CATTLE

BREEDING . . . BUILD . . . ENVIRONMENT

At the Colorado Hereford Classic, Denver, Oct. 15, we especially feature the get of 3 of our great herd bulls:

Double Advance Domino
W H R Proud Mixer 5th
W H R Jupiter Star 12th

W. Chas. Kettle
Littleton, Colo.

**100
REGISTERED HEREFORD
BULLS**

for sale in carload lots at
WESTCLIFFE, COLO.

SAN ISABEL RANCH

At our Littleton location, 10 miles south of Denver, we now offer for sale 20 top two-year-old heifers bred to our powerful herd bull, W H R Jupiter Star 12th. These are outstanding heifers. We also offer open heifers at Littleton.

Ben Kettle, D.V.M.
Westcliffe, Colo.

ket operators, with the consequent unsanitary conditions and exorbitant prices.

"It is obvious that cattle and beef cannot be recontrolled because not one of the requirements necessary for re-control are existent, whereas the act requires that all three should be met.

"Furthermore, under Section 11 of the present act, if price controls are restored on cattle and beef, prices must be established which will reflect the average increase in cost of the cattle industry over the base period of 1940. This would require prices higher than now prevailing in live markets. Evidence in our brief substantiates this fact. It is entirely unnecessary and contrary to public interest to re-establish

price controls on cattle and beef if the price level under such controls would have to be higher than now prevails in a free market.

"Price control on cattle and beef is no longer necessary, practical, enforceable or to public interest. This industry must not be burdened with an unworkable price control regulation which maintains only the fiction of price control. Without controls, the cattle and beef industry can operate with assurance and confidence, producing all the beef the American people will consume at fair and reasonable prices."

Other Groups Testify

Packer and retailer representatives likewise protested against recontrol both

on the witness stand and in briefs, as did various representatives of other livestock groups.

In explanation of high top-grade beef prices, Col. Jay L. Taylor of Amarillo, Tex., representing the Joint Livestock Committee, pointed out that less than 20 per cent of the total beef supply grades AA or A, and that animals in these two classes are the only ones that have risen above the former maximum permissible ceilings of \$18.50 a cwt. allowed by OPA prior to June 30 when ceilings lapsed.

Calling for complete decontrol of all phases of the industry, Colonel Taylor asked the board how a return to price fixing could be either practicable or enforceable "with an ample supply of meat now well distributed and bringing prices that are less than the prices that prevailed in the black market."

* * *

One cattleman who put his protest in black and white directly to the decontrol board is Sam R. McKelvie, Valentine, Nebr., president of the Sandhills Cattle Association. Wrote he: "... more meat at reasonable prices can be accomplished only by encouraging production. (But now) there will be less meat, a crisis in supply will ensue and prices will be beyond control so far as concerns those who actually get the meat."

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

SOUTHERN WYOMING HEREFORD BREEDERS ASSOCIATION

Show and Sale • Laramie Stockyards • Laramie, Wyoming • Oct. 11-12

70 Bulls—7 Females

Some real herd sire prospects, top range bulls, well grown, of serviceable age. 43 to sell individually and 27 to sell in 9 pens of 3, without choice. These bulls have been saved specially for the sale and final selections made by a committee (Charles McIlvaine, Jack Dinwiddie, Tony Fellhauer). Bulls are well grown and of serviceable age. Men who are particular and want top-quality bulls buy them in the fall of the year and do not wait until winter or spring when everything has been picked over. Buy them in the fall from selected offerings.

Program { Friday, October 11 Saturday, October 12

10:30 a. m. 4-H judging contest. Prize money and other awards for winning teams.
1:30 p. m. Show. Dan Thornton, Gunnison, Colorado, judge. Judging contest on pens for ranchers. First prize for high score, \$15; second prize, \$5. Complete judging of sale cattle.
9:00 a. m. to 11:30 a. m. Sale cattle on exhibit for close inspection by prospective buyers and opportunity to discuss cattle with consignors.
11:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Free barbecue, courtesy Laramie Chamber of Commerce.
12:30 p. m. to 4:30 p. m. Auction sale of cattle. Col. Art Thompson, auctioneer.

Consignors

The Berrys, Brush Creek Ranch, Dinwiddie & Mason, Elite Hereford Ranch, Lester G. Foote, W. A. Cross, Keith B. Holmes, Claude Lewis, Harold Loomis, R. E. Lucas, W. I. Middleswarth & Sons, Lawrence Needham, John Orton, Edwin R. Palm & Sons, John W. Runner, Charles H. Sanger & Son, The von Forell Herefords.

THE MONTH'S MARKETS . . By H. W. French

WIDER CHANGES WERE SELDOM seen in the cattle market than developed during the past month. The good and choice slaughter steers and heifers continued to move upward, but many other classes and the lower grade steers and heifers worked downward sharply and unevenly. It was a very hard market for the producer and feeder to follow, to say nothing of what the market reporters had to put up with.

Fluctuations will continue, and in the months ahead the price range should remain wide, and perhaps get even wider. At the present time the long-fed cattle are commanding a substantial premium, where before controls ended the relatively short-fed steers and heifers were selling unusually close to the top. Feed costs have risen, which makes it necessary for those long-feeding their cattle to get a big price if they are to enjoy any profit.

There has been a wide difference between prices of the various grades of cattle, just as there has been a wide variation in prices for beef between retail stores and between prices quoted by the different packers. The variations in meat prices, however, are not so great as during the first 10 days of decontrol. In some areas, retailers complain that customers are backing away from good and choice cuts because of price, and in other sections the butchers are having a hard time disposing of commercial grade beef.

The New York wholesale meat trade report on August 16, in part, was as follows: "Pork scarce, other classes fully normal; probably a light carry-over beef, calf and lamb. Demand for lamb and mutton slow and other classes fair. Good and choice steer beef \$38-\$42, commercial up to \$32; commercial cow largely \$23-\$27; good and choice handy-

weight veal mainly \$28-\$35 and comparable heavy calf \$22-\$28; Good to choice lamb \$39-\$41, and commercial to good mutton \$8-\$12; light pork loins \$50-\$54 but extra heavies down to \$42."

Prices Trend Down

The rank and file of cattle, long-feds excepted, has been moving downward in the face of comparatively liberal receipts at most market centers. Several Monday runs of 28,000 cattle have been reported at Kansas City which is receiving many cattle out of the Flint Hills and Osage areas of Kansas and Oklahoma. Many markets are reporting a vast increase in supplies of cows, and at Denver during the past several weeks at least 50 per cent of the run consisted of this class.

Advances on the cattle which have been working higher were less pronounced than those quoted a month ago, while the decline on the kinds going down was much more severe than at that time. Mid-August prices at Chicago for good and choice beef steers when 900 pounds and lighter were 50 cents to \$1 higher, heavier offerings displaying \$1.50 to \$2.75 upturn. Common and medium grades were mostly \$1.50 to \$2.50 lower.

Heifers showed a trend similar to that of steers, although the top good and choice grades were only 50 cents above a month ago, medium to low good showing \$1.50 to \$2.50 loss. The reverse was true of cows. Most of the beef cows were \$1.50 to \$2.50 lower, while canners and cutters showed mostly 50 cents advance. Beef bulls were off \$2.50 or more, sausage offerings showing \$1.50 to \$2 decline. Veal calves suffered a \$1.50 to \$2 setback, but heavy calves were \$3 to \$3.50 lower.

The general market late in July was unevenly higher, followed by an irregular decline for most classes the following week. Further weakness developed later, although there was considerable recovery near the close except on calves and vealers which finished at the lowest level in some time.

It was natural for grassers to show a material increase in volume, and for many weeks ahead such offerings will predominate at many of the markets. They are coming to market in good flesh, barring those from areas forced in by drouth, which to date has not been very extensive although some late reports are rather alarming. Recent rains have been reported in some sections, while others have had no moisture of any consequence for more than a month.

Toward the close buyers were commencing to force medium to good warmed-up and grass-fat steers and heifers down sharply from the recent high spot, and after the break showed more interest in such cattle at the new level. Some expect slight improvement during the next few weeks on the kinds hard hit the last 10 days, while many are wondering if choice and prime grain-fed steers will go much higher.

Range of Prices

Late in July best steers sold up to \$26.50 but soon the \$27 animal was prominently in circulation and several loads reached \$27.50, while the final top for a new record was \$27.75 on offerings averaging 1,169 to 1,244 pounds, yearlings selling up to \$26.75. Even at the high time relatively few steers went above \$26, yet mighty few grain-feds sold below \$18. Montana grass steers averaging 1,320 pounds reached \$23.50 and other grassers from various parts of the country were taken at \$16 to \$23, some common selling at \$13 and below.

Some choice fed heifers went at \$24.75 to \$25 and most of the good to choice cleared at \$20 to \$24. Common to low good kinds often went at \$13 to \$18.50. Choice mixed yearling steers and heifers scored \$25.75 to \$26.50. Cows rarely sold up to \$15 late, although sales were fairly numerous early at \$15.50 to \$16. Most of the late cow sales were at \$11.50 to \$13. There were times when medium cows were numerous at \$10.50, yet on the close fleshy cutters reached \$10.75. It was largely an \$8 to \$9 market for canners.

Beef bulls had a practical top of \$16 and on the close best reached \$15.50, a price paid at the high time for heavy



Mr. French

sausage offerings, best of which registered \$15 late. Good heavy sausage bulls are commanding a premium over some of the merely good beef bulls carrying very little weight. Although vealers sold early at \$19 to \$19.50 for strictly choice, only selects were worth \$17.50 to \$18 at the close when choice stopped at \$17 and good heavy calves were to be had at \$14.50.

Although the percentage of steers selling at or near the top is smaller than a month and a half ago, the percentage of choice and prime on sale at Chicago during the week of July 27 was up to 61 as contrasted with 48.7 a year ago. Good made up 29.1 and 41.1 per cent, respectively. Medium showed a slight drop from a year ago, while common displayed a minor increase.

Figures on the in-movement of stocker and feeder cattle for the 10 Corn Belt states reveal a total of 175,597 head against 104,168 a year ago, and the largest increase was received from the public stockyards. Each state reported an increase, but the biggest gains were in Iowa and Illinois. Since the turn into August, the buying has not been so extensive, although most markets report good inquiry.

Reports from Texas indicate that there are several dry spots but not alarmingly so, although at mid-August prospective buyers were in no mood to purchase more cattle until there is less uncertainty in the situation. Some prefer to wait until the decontrol board acts on Aug. 20. Many wild guesses have been made as to what is going to happen when an announcement is made, but naturally there is no advance information to be had and everybody must wait for the official word. If new controls are to come on live cattle and on meats, it naturally will influence the feeder market.

Stocker and Feeders

Average price of stocker and feeder steers at Chicago for the week ending July 26 stood at \$14.32, or \$2.32 lower

than the preceding week and 32 cents higher than the corresponding week last year. Kansas City reported \$14.92, \$15.88 and \$13.57 for the same weeks, Omaha showing \$14.88, \$15.20 and \$13.26, and St. Paul \$13.85, \$14.21 and \$11.98. Average cost for the four markets combined figured \$14.66, \$15.69 and \$13.34, respectively. Weights were heavier than a year ago at Chicago and St. Paul and lighter at Kansas City and Omaha.

Stocker and feeder cattle for this season are hardly as numerous as usual at most markets, Chicago reporting an acute scarcity and a broader request on late days. The reason is partly due to the killer composition at this time on cattle normally grabbed by country buyers. Killer buyers need a certain amount of the lower priced steers, and with long-feds out of their reach do more buying of the lower fleshed kinds.

The number of cattle on feed in the 11 Corn Belt states on Aug. 1, was 45 per cent smaller than on Aug. 1, 1945, according to a report by the BAE. This is the sharpest decrease in August numbers ever recorded, and one of the sharpest ever shown. Only in January, 1935—following the 1934 drouth—was the percentage decrease larger. It is indicated that the number of cattle on feed this year was the smallest on record for Aug. 1.

Ohio showed a 5 per cent increase, and Indiana reported a 10 per cent gain, but all other states were down sharply. The decreases in Illinois, Minnesota and Kansas ranged from 53 to 60 per cent. with the decreases in Iowa, Nebraska and South Dakota ranging from 45 to 50 per cent. Michigan was off 40 per cent, Wisconsin 25 per cent and Missouri 35 per cent. In Colorado and California, the leading western feeding states, cattle on feed were considerably below a year ago.

Mid-August prices at Chicago for good to choice replacement steers looked mostly steady to 25 cents lower, having recovered much of the decline of late

July. Other grades suffered mostly 50 cents to \$1 loss as current call is most urgent for the better grades. She stock on country account was quoted around 75 cents to \$1 lower, and calves were unevenly steady to \$1 down, the break on killer account not spreading to the best stock calves.

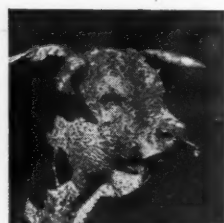
There is also a wide spread in stocker and feeder cattle as very few buyers are at hand for common and medium grades. Many of the medium to choice steers went out from Chicago at \$14 to \$17, although fleshy feeders reached \$18.25. Other markets reported many common and medium steers at \$10 to \$13 and the good to choice often landed at \$16 to \$17.50 while finishing steers already fat and to be fed a very short time frequently landed above \$20, and some half fat heifers sold as high as \$17 although most heifers were returned to the country below \$15.50.

Lowered Inventories

Pork holdings in cold storage on Aug. 1 showed some decrease from a month ago and a year ago, and were off sharply from the five-year (1941-45) average. Beef holdings dropped to a new low at 59,349,000 pounds, compared with 256,526,000 pounds a year ago. Apparently packers are moving their production into consuming channels as quickly as possible, and have no desire to show a big inventory.

During July there were 1,238,979 cattle slaughtered under federal inspection as compared with 1,049,931 a year earlier, and the calf slaughter at 542,380 was over 60,000 larger than a year ago. Sheep and lamb slaughter at 1,737,881 was hardly up to last July, while hog slaughter at 3,862,690 showed an increase of over 1,110,000 as compared with July, 1945.

Only a small part of the hog run at Chicago consisted of strictly good and choice of 200- to 260-pound barrows and gilts and such weights are commanding a premium. Such weights also are popular at other points, while those under 160



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Pocatello, Idaho, November 23

LEON WEEKS, Secretary, Boise

COL. E. O. WALTER, Filer, Auctioneer

RAY V. SWANSON, Pocatello, Manager

pounds and over 300 pounds are selling at considerable discount, the "little fellows" underselling the big weights.

The hog market has enjoyed moderate receipts, although much above a year ago. Prospects are not good for heavy receipts the remainder of the summer, and some are dubious about the fall run. The August run may fall below July, and always the run in September is comparatively light, supplies looking up after Oct. 1.

Barrows and gilts from 160 pounds up at mid-August ruled \$3.50 to \$5.25 higher at Chicago than a month earlier, while the general advance on sows was \$3. Hog prices during the fore part of the decontrol period did not advance as sharply as cattle, which accounts partly for the current sharp uplift. On Aug. 5, the percentage of sows was placed at 60, the largest at least in recent years. During the week of July 27, sows at seven principal markets made up 42 per cent of the supply against 29 per cent the corresponding week last year.

Beginning August 1, hogs reached \$24.50, an all-time high, and this price was equalled again before mid-month. The closing top was \$24.25 and on the low day during the first half of August nothing passed \$23. Although the market jumped around considerably, the top was below \$24 only rarely. Sows are selling approximately \$3 below barrows and gilts, and on late days best light sows were worth \$21, while good kinds above 400 pounds landed at \$20 to \$20.50. The old record on top hogs, made in 1919, was \$23.60.

Lamb Shipments Irregular

Idaho lambs continued to move freely west from Ogden, but the percentage east of that city was very small. Some Colorado lambs of good to choice quality have begun to move, but many markets are depending mainly on natives for their supply, although Washington offerings were fairly numerous at Chicago. Supplies have been irregular and after the market started downward even light receipts did not seem to help the selling side.

Both lambs and ewes fell into a slump, and ewes lost more ground than usual. Mid-August prices for slaughter spring lambs at Chicago were generally \$1 lower than a month earlier, while ewes were generally \$3.50 to \$3.75 off. The first week of August witnessed a sharp advance on lambs and a sharp decline on ewes following an uneven break late in July.

The market continued to break, although the late decline was sharpest on lambs which fared better relatively early than ewes. Early in the period most good to choice spring lambs sold at \$19 to \$20.50, with a top of \$20.75, but soon \$21 to \$22.25 was taking most of the good to choice; the best during the week of Aug. 17 selling at \$21.65, although the closing top that week was \$20, a price for some very desirable 81- to 85-pound Washingtons.

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Common to medium spring lambs often went at \$13-\$16 and downright culls on the low spot scored \$9 to \$10. Yearlings were not very numerous but prices worked lower, medium to choice with No. 1 to fall shorn pelts selling at \$13 to

\$15.75, some early with No. 1 and No. 2 pelts reaching \$16. Fat ewes topped at \$9.25 but soon fell below \$8.50 and on the close the practical top was \$7, although heavy Washingtons then made \$7.15. Common to good were \$5.25-\$6.50.

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RANCH—Here is a Beauty

You couldn't want a nicer place to live than this beautiful ranch in Colorado's famous Plateau Creek Valley, 48 miles from Grand Junction and 5 from Collbran. Its 6,700-foot altitude means happy living and stout, heavy-boned cattle. You've heard of the hunting and fishing in the Grand Mesa lake region? That's right next door!

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Will carry 600 cows or run 1,000 steers
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Barns, sheds, granaries, corrals and bunkhouse
Purchaser gets the ranch equipment

This ranch has plenty of power. It offers ease of operation. It's a healthy, happy place to live. It's a sound business investment. If it's your size, it's the ranch you want. Write us for full particulars. If you would like a smaller or a larger ranch, tell us what you are looking for. We have many splendid ranches on our list.

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Hides By H.W.F.

BUYING PERMITS OF JULY HIDES were extended to Aug. 24, giving buyers an extra two weeks to secure supplies. During the period of uncontrolled trading a top of 27 cents for packer native steer and cow hides was established but there was very light dealing at and around this level. After the rollback the ceiling was dropped back to 15½ cents.

Hides first went under ceiling control June 16, 1941, when a top of 15 cents was established for Chicago trading, and on Sept. 13 of that year some adjustment was made and 15½ cents became the top. When first established best beef steers were selling in Chicago around \$13, and on June 30, 1946, when control ceased the top was \$18, and very recently prime steers scored \$27.75.

Tanners have little prospect of replacing raw material and are shutting off sales of leather. Shoe manufacturers are asking for some remedy, as under present conditions they are unable to get material for continued shoe production. August production of hides may be sharply curtailed.

ANGUS FIELD DAY

October 18 is the date chosen for the field day to be sponsored by the Western Aberdeen-Angus Breeders Association at the R. T. Davis ranch, Denver, Colo. On Oct. 19 the association will hold a sale at the Lamont sale pavilion; this will feature an offering of commercial females in addition to registered bulls and females. The cattle for the sale will be selected in advance by William A. Ross, manager of the Angustorra Ranch, Steamboat Springs. Jack Pritchard will be in charge.

OKLAHOMA FIELD DAY

The fourth annual Range Improvement Field Day and Chuck Wagon Feed will be held at the U. S. Southern Great Plains Field Station near Woodward, Okla., and on its experimental ranges north of Fort Supply, Okla., on Oct. 5. The program will include speeches by well known authorities on various aspects of agricultural and range operations, as well as demonstrations and inspection of various range unit facilities and experimental herds.

GRAND NATIONAL PLANS SET

Premiums in San Francisco's Grand National Livestock Exposition, scheduled for Nov. 15-24, will total over \$33,000, according to a recent news release from headquarters of the show.

The 1946 event, following a five-year wartime lapse, will be a combined exhibition of beef cattle, dairy cattle, sheep and swine, together with a horse show and rodeo.

QUARTER HORSE SALE

The fall show and sale of the Rocky Mountain Quarter Horse Association will be held Oct. 31 at Sterling, Colo. Jim Hoover will serve as auctioneer.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

COLORADO HEREFORD CLASSIC

The selection committee of the 1946 Colorado Hereford Classic, to be held Oct. 15 at Denver, has completed its inspection of the 150 entries in the event. Following a tour of some 3,000 miles, during the course of which the three men covered about 50 ranches, they made final choices of 32 bulls and 53 heifers from 38 breeders; they reported high enthusiasm over the quality of this year's offerings.

Emil Rezac, Tabor, S. D., will judge the show; Art Thompson and Charley Corkle will serve as auctioneers, and Dr. Paul Taussig, Parshall, Colo., will act as official veterinarian.

SOUTHWESTERN RANCH DAY SET

The sixth annual ranch day of New Mexico A. & M. College and the Southwestern Forest and Range Experiment Station has been scheduled for Oct. 14. As in the past, the program will consist of a tour and field discussion of the work being conducted on the New Mexico Ranch and the Jornada Experimental Range. Subjects will include phases of range cattle management, noxious plant control, range reseeding, range rodents, animal nutrition and herd improvement. A chuck-wagon lunch will be served.

The auto caravan will congregate at the Dona Ana County Court House in Las Cruces at 7:30 a. m.

SOUTHWESTERN SHOW

Plans are already beginning to jell for the 18th annual Southwestern Livestock Show and Rodeo which will open Mar. 25, 1947, in El Paso, Tex., continuing through Mar. 30. The exposition will include both senior and junior divisions and premiums totaling more than the \$12,000 paid in 1946 are anticipated.

CHICAGO FEEDER SHOW OFFERS \$6,000 IN PRIZES

A \$6,000 prize list has been announced for the second annual Chicago Feeder Cattle Show, to take place Oct. 28-29. This is reportedly the largest ever offered at any feeder cattle competition, and will be furnished by the show management and by the American Aberdeen-Angus, Hereford and Shorthorn breed associations. The awards will be distributed over four classes, consisting of yearling steers and calves and yearling heifers and calves.

The cattle are to be judged in carlot units of 20 head to a car and a \$750 cash prize will go to the exhibitor of the grand-champion carload of the show. Entries will be judged on the 28th and sold at auction on the 29th. There is no entry fee, and entries for the show will be accepted up to Monday, Oct. 21.

Establishment of this special event for feeders eliminates feeder cattle from competition at the 1946 International Live Stock Exposition, Nov. 30-Dec. 7, officials announce.

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Parke-Davis Blackleg Bacterin, Formalinized, is the preventive vaccine to use in any community where blackleg exists. Five different strains of blackleg germs, collected from widely scattered areas throughout the country, are combined into a product effective in any locality. Each lot is checked and rechecked for purity and safety before it is released for use by the stockman. Often, ordinary blackleg may be

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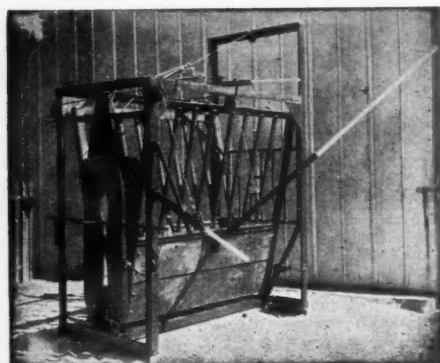


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August Trip to Illinois Farms

By DAVID I. DAY



OVER ILLINOIS ON ILLINOIS 16 from the vicinity of Terre Haute, Ind., to Calhoun County—the famous apple section lying between the Illinois and the Mississippi rivers—we made the August trip between showers. The weather has acted in a most peculiar manner in this locality—northern Indiana, most of northern Illinois and the state of Michigan have been plenty dry.

In southern Indiana and southern Illinois, in most communities the rains have fallen frequently.

Taking the Corn Belt all over, this looks like a banner grain-and-grass summer. Which may be the Lord's way of protecting the American people against the effects of their own folly. Many people mentioned, as we made the trip, that Mr. LaGuardia in connection with American relief efforts in Europe was critical of the amount of lager beer he encountered. Many farmers have suspected all along that a part of the grain had been converted into beer instead of bread. Dry folks and the beer drinkers join in condemnation—the beer shortage in the United States being what it is.

Met one farmer at Mattoon looking for some Polled Shorthorn breeding stock. He came from Sweden where his father commanded a sailing vessel which made regular runs to this country 50 years ago. He advised his son to come to America, the "Land of Opportunity."

"I bought 160 acres of land with borrowed money," this farmer told me. "I paid for it with the profits of livestock—largely beef cattle. I like the Shorthorn and Angus cross—having 32 Angus cows. Have used a horned bull but thought I would see some of the advertised polled bulls. In addition I buy about 40 head of steers every fall—any breed, around 500 pounds. I like to keep them a year. My idea is not to break records but to have unmarketable hay and straw converted into beef and manure."

This Swede said he fed the young stuff through the first winter on alfalfa hay and some little corn silage as it could be spared. In the spring, the cattle went first on grain pasture, then on alfalfa, then on bluegrass, back on alfalfa, then into the feedlot for 60 days, fattening on a variety of grains, shelled corn, barley, oats. He feeds alfalfa hay and uses a little cottonseed meal.

On to the farm of R. E. McClintock, who buys a lot of cheap native calves, converts them into fair beef. He runs them on bluegrass and mixed pasture in summer, with a mixture of ground ear corn and whole barley, sprayed in the feed bunker with a molasses solution. In

the winter he uses the same grain with mixed hay. He said: "With cattle of this type, purchased cheaply, cleaning up everything grown on the land with the exception of ragweeds—and even some of that—how can a man fail to make a little money?"

If the OPA had stayed dead, he planned the establishment of a Polled Hereford herd. In fact had tentatively bargained for 20 heifers and a bull in Missouri. He said he was afraid of OPA at a time when Congress and the President are merely rubber stamps for the union leaders. "Looks like our only chance to get a break for the food producing class of people is for the unioners to fall out among themselves," he declared. "At present, they control the country and take care of city wage earners first. Naturally, there isn't much left for us."

On the McClintock farm, cattle, hogs and sheep have all been kept constantly since the Civil War.

A couple of miles away is the 200-acre Lacer farm, now operated by T. L. Lacer. His wife's grandfather cleared the land, having come into possession of it in 1840. This pioneer's name was Clarke. He came from Vermont as a young man, unmarried. He drove a nice team of horses to a covered wagon all the way. He married a girl from Vermont whom he had never known until they were both in the Sucker State.

"My wife was one of the heirs of this land," said Mr. Lacer. "We bought out the other children and started loaded down with debt. It took us 28 years to pay out. Cattle did it—beef cattle doing a good part of the mortgage lifting. If you've got a strain of cattle with constitution, they make money every year. The best doers I've ever had were Scotch-topped Shorthorn animals. I got some old 'plain-bred' Kentucky heifers once, from the Young Mary and Young Phyllis strains—old-time Durhams—crossed them with a big white Scotch Shorthorn. They were good beef-makers, had legs long enough to get around over the hills, they never got sick, stunted or otherwise bothersome. I wish I could get started with the same sort again."

At present, Mr. Lacer has 24 Shorthorn steers and 26 Hereford steers, all doing fine enough. He said he paid too much for them unless OPA gets more liberal than it used to be. He carried them through on odds and ends of hay and some oat straw last winter, with a daily feed of ground ear corn and constant access to straw and mixed minerals. At this time they are on good mixed pasture, largely clover. They all looked fine.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

Mr. Lacer said he thought the old-time Galloway cattle were extinct in this country until lately when he had read an advertisement of them in some farm paper. I gave him the information that the Galloway Breeders' Association is to be reached care of the Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

Down to St. Louis for a couple of days. There, as at all market centers, the steer supply was not too abundant and it didn't take the smoothest animal imaginable to bring \$20. The demand was strong, cleaning up the run immediately. There were comparatively few heifers marketed—all the cheaper grades and calves were steady with a few bulls facing a rather slow market. Very few stockers and feeders showed up for sale in early August, relatively speaking.

Only a year or so ago, the country was overflowing with patriotism—our country was something too great for description. As we motored along from farm to farm this August, nobody had a kind word for the government—Uncle Sam was a sucker, a sap, and if he had his way we would all starve to death. Notwithstanding this is a land dedicated to the political system; without politics we must have a dictator. I never heard a soul say a good thing for either of the major political parties.

It makes a fellow wonder sometimes what we were really fighting for, what the people in this nation really want for themselves and posterity, if anything.

CASPER SHOW WILL OFFER \$2,000 IN PRIZE MONEY

Planners of the first Wyoming Hereford Association Show and Sale, scheduled for Casper, Nov. 21, have gone into high gear with the receipt of entries from 20 breeders, totaling 21 individual bulls, 30 bulls in 10 pens of 3 and 7 females. The final date for accepting entries has been extended to Sept. 15 and announcement has been made that prize moneys will total \$2,000. The entry fee is \$10 per animal and membership dues per breeder are \$10. Officials of the show report gratifying support on the part of Casper citizens, and indications that interest is running high in the interests of developing and expanding a quality bull market in the area.

HORNIN' IN ON THE BIG CITY

Ferdinand, an improved specimen of thoroughbred Texas longhorn steer, in his special stall aboard a Slick Airways airfreighter. The animal was flown to New York City from the San Antonio ranch of Richard Friedrich, who wants to perpetuate the breed, now threatened with extinction.



FOREIGN NOTES

Announcement by the British minister of agriculture that feed rations would be reduced has caused concern that milk production will be further lowered, as will the production of pork products and eggs, and that it will become even more difficult to restore livestock numbers to pre-war levels in the United Kingdom.

A world food production in 1946-47 somewhat larger than in 1945-46 but below the pre-war average is forecast in a world food situation report by the USDA's office of foreign agricultural relations. However, the total food supply will still be "uncomfortably low" because of smaller carry-over, chiefly of breadgrains.

The April, 1946, census of livestock in Switzerland reveals that cattle herds have been maintained in the past year; there was an increase of 11,182 head, to bring the total cattle population to 1,472,000. Hog numbers showed a 6 per cent decline over a year ago and laying hens showed a 10 per cent gain.

The USDA publication "Foreign Crops and Markets" gives official estimates on Belgian livestock numbers which show that nearly all classes except milk cows increased in the 12 months ending May 15. Cattle, which totaled 1,628,000 in 1945, now number 1,710,000; hogs, numbering 629,000 in 1945, now number 839,000; in 1945 there were 250,000 farm horses, now there are 267,000. Sheep numbers have increased slightly; goats and rabbits are down.

UNRRA Director F. H. LaGuardia discloses on the first anniversary of the UNRRA livestock program for assisted countries that in the past year more than 100,000 head of livestock, including 82,000 work animals and 20,000 dairy cattle, have been shipped in 150 boatloads from five countries to help cultivate fields and provide milk for hungry children. No meat animals have been sent, and Mr. LaGuardia emphasized that dairy cattle in Europe are roughage consumers and would not be fed grain.

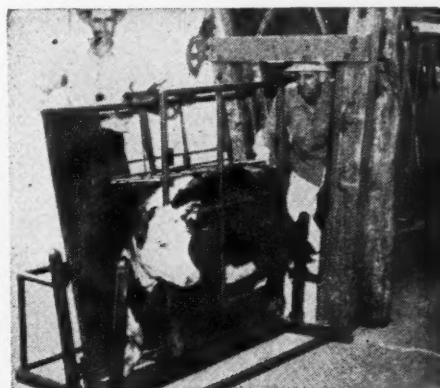
Staggs

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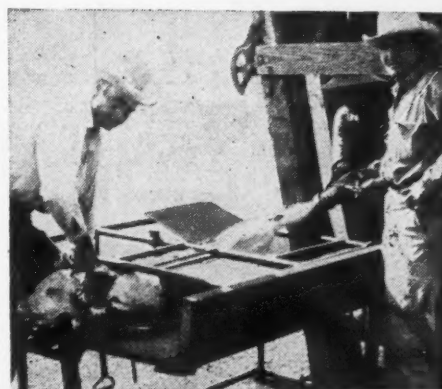
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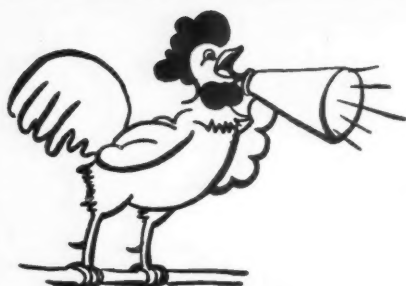
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SOUTH DAKOTA is to have a horse slaughtering firm soon, which, drawing on horses from the Dakotas, Nebraska, Montana, Wyoming and Idaho, will have a capacity of 100 horses a day. The firm, Watertown Abattoir, Inc., will be located at Watertown. Its nearest competition is at Estherville, Ia.

DELIBERATE setting of forest fires was the largest single cause of forest fires in 1945, according to a USDA report. During the year, 4,157 persons were prosecuted for violations of state fire laws relating to forests on state and private lands alone, and convictions were obtained in 3,803 cases. On the same lands, 18 persons lost their lives while fighting forest fires. Incendiarists caused 15,376 fires; smokers, 12,569; debris burners, 7,630; miscellaneous, 7,376; lightning, 6,713; railroads, 4,307; campers, 1,864; lumbering, 936.

ANIMAL blood banks can now store blood from cattle and horses for up to four months. Cow blood requires no matching or typing, but horse blood does; animals which have suffered heavy loss of blood through accidents or illness have been successfully treated by using such blood. (As high as 3 quarts have been taken from one cow at a time without ill effect.)

AUGUST and September are normally the worst months for outbreaks of sleeping sickness in horses. But in 1945 there were only 3,212 cases recorded by the BAI, the least number for any of the past 11 years. Drought in considerable areas may have been responsible for the low prevalence. Death rate in 1945 was 36 per 100 affected animals.

DURING 1946 growers will have sheared an estimated 289,978 pounds of wool, according to the BAE. This is 22,000,000 pounds below shorn wool production in 1945.

THE Journal of Animal Science has published the findings of a study made

For Cars Only

An AP dispatch from Sonora, Calif., tells of the predicament of stockmen in that city. If the city installs parking meters and then prohibits the hitching of horses to them, as proposed, they state it would have the effect of "legislating horses off the street."

on the inter-relationships of various body measurements of beef cattle for purposes of establishing a dependable basis of measurement associated with weight. The heart-girth measurement was found to be the most significant single measurement for estimating weight.

Tests were made on 145 Aberdeen-Angus and Hereford good to choice fat yearling steers. Heights at withers, patella or round and body length were recorded, in addition to the heart-girth measurements. It was found that there was a high degree of relationship, and there were indications also that weights of light animals could be estimated with greater accuracy than in heavy ones. Co-efficients for cows were smaller than for heifers, and both were smaller than for steers.

THE CAVALRY was abolished as a separate division of the U. S. army on Apr. 4, 1946, and horses will be retained only for special work on rough terrain and as pack animals.

THE year-round spraying of 3,000,000 cattle against various seasonal pests is being started in Oklahoma, according to a recent story in Capper's Farmer. The campaign is the sequel to a series of livestock spray clinics which attracted interest throughout the state last year. A quota of 4,000 cattle a month for each of 100 spraying units, busy the year 'round, has been set. Oklahoma A & M spokesmen estimate the value to stockmen at \$10 per head, and the cost at \$1 a head per year.

FARMERS in 25 states and four foreign countries have asked for plans of a home-made baled hay loader used in Nevada during the war when labor was short. In compliance with these requests, specifications have been sent out without charge by the University of Nevada agricultural extension service. The devices can be built by the farmers themselves or with the help of blacksmith shops, using partly discarded automobiles and other machinery.

THE DEPARTMENT of Agriculture has announced that cutbacks are being made in food purchases for UNRRA at the request of that agency. Most generally affected are relatively higher cost items, principally meat and dairy products.

RESTRICTIONS on inventories of corn have been removed, says a USDA announcement of Aug. 15. Existing restric-

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

tions on use of corn or other grains in manufacturing food or feed products will continue, but under the new ruling mixed feed manufacturers, feeders, food manufacturers and processors can purchase season requirements irrespective of inventories.

TESTS are being made on a hybrid corn field in Illinois in the use of DDT to battle the destructive corn borer. News-week magazine carries pictures of the spraying equipment which, attached to a large tractor, quickly covers an entire field with a fog of insecticide.

SINCE the last wolf of record was killed in Wyoming in 1927, there has been no wolf evidence, so far as is known, in that state.

CONTINUING a wartime policy of making margarine entirely from ingredients produced on American farms, the National Association of Margarine Manufacturers announces that only domestically produced fats and oils will be used in its products henceforth.

Radio Telephone Becomes a Reality

August 20 brought the first use of rural radio-telephone service in the United States to eight families in eastern Colorado when their telephones were connected through the Cheyenne Wells switchboard of the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company, thereby making it possible for them to reach any other telephone in the Bell System.

Radio is one of several new methods and devices with which the system is experimenting in its program to extend telephone service to another million rural homes within the next few years. The development may be of significance to

families who desire such service but who live in remote and sparsely settled areas where conditions are suitable for this type of communication.

The eight ranch families participating in the trial live in widely separated locations 11 to 21 miles from town and are not reached by either telephone or power lines. The power needed to operate the subscribers' radio equipment is obtained from their home electric plants. To make a call, a subscriber moves a switch-key on his telephone, causing a radio signal to be transmitted to the operator. In all other respects the subscriber uses the service in the normal manner. The operator handles the call substantially the same as she does any other.

The experience gained in the Colorado operation is expected to aid the Bell Telephone Laboratories in developing a standard rural radio-telephone system especially designed to meet the requirements of this type of service. Charges and equipment are handled on the regular commercial basis; the cost to the subscribers is the same as for regular wire service at Cheyenne Wells and the radio equipment is owned and maintained by the telephone company.

MEAT BOARD'S PROGRAM

Even if you only glance through the 23rd annual report of the National Live Stock and Meat Board you are impressed with amount of good this board is doing for the industry and consumers. We can list here only a few of the activities, to give a general idea of the scope of the Board's program for meat: Seven thousand newspapers are supplied monthly with information on preparation and nutritive value of meat; 186 daily newspapers subscribe to the Board's meat syndicate service; 900 radio stations are supplied monthly with meat information; 27,000 scientists, nutritionists and home economists receive the Board's monthly "Food and Nutrition News." The board also furnishes motion pictures, meat slide films, merchandising manuals and much other meat literature to interested individuals and groups. It has underway many meat research projects. The Board is really putting on a program for meat.

SEPTEMBER SHIPMENTS OF GRAIN INCREASED

A USDA report says the September export program for grains and grain products for direct human consumption will permit shipment of 1,057,000 long tons—598,000 tons of wheat, 380,000 tons of flour, 62,000 tons of oats and 17,000 tons of grain sorghums. The September total exceeds the total programmed for August by 56,000 tons.

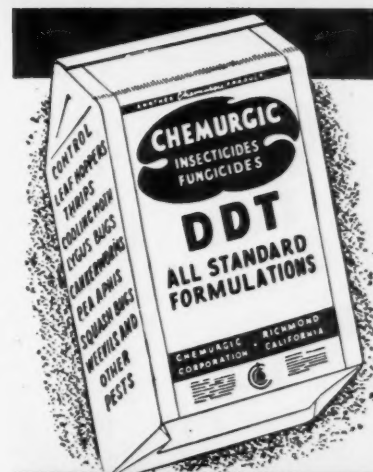
NEW BRANCH

The O. M. Franklin Serum Company has opened a new branch office in Portland, Ore, the eleventh sales and service branch maintained by the firm.



Antenna at telephone office, Cheyenne Wells, Colo.

September, 1946



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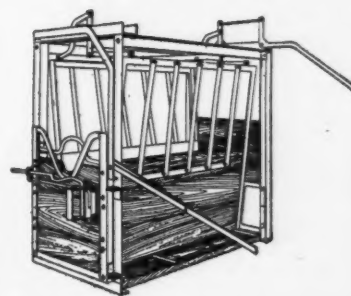
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PERSONAL MENTION

Frank S. Boice, Sonoita, Ariz., honorary vice-president of the American National, has been named director at large of the Farm Credit Administration for the 11th district which comprises California, Arizona, Utah and Nevada. Mr. Boice succeeds George Ogilvie of Elko, Nev., resigned to enter the congressional race.

Alex M. Wilson, Pomona producer and breeder and superintendent of the livestock department, Los Angeles County Fair, has been appointed superintendent of livestock for the Grand National Exposition at the San Francisco Cow Palace, Nov. 15-24.

Charles E. Belden, photographer of outdoor subjects whose pictures have often appeared in the PRODUCER, was a recent visitor from St. Petersburg, Fla., where he now lives.

J. M. (Casey) Jones, returning to his home at Salt Lake City after a prolonged stay in Washington, was a Denver visitor several weeks ago. Mr. Jones is the secretary of the National Wool Growers Association.

The Forest Service pictures used in connection with the July story on Arizona range cattle were furnished on short notice by Matt J. Culley of Tucson.

William E. Ogilvie, newly appointed acting manager of the Chicago International Live Stock Exposition after the recent death of B. H. Heide, is a 1926 graduate of the University of Wisconsin who came to the Union Stock Yards and the International while still a student. In 1928 he became assistant to Mr. Heide. His father, the late Robert Burns Ogilvie, was one of the founders of the Exposition in 1900, and also helped found the Saddle and Sirloin Club, being active in the establishment and promotion of its famous portrait gallery.

Harris M. Benedict, formerly with the Bureau of Plant Industry, has been appointed as forest ecologist, in charge of range reseeding at the Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, Fort Collins, Colo.

Roy Turner, Oklahoma City, president of the American Hereford Association (and whose ranch provided the cover scene for the PRODUCER this month) has won the Democratic nomination for governor of Oklahoma.

O. R. (Pete) Peterson, since 1938 associated with the Cattleman magazine (organ of Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association), is no longer a member of the staff of that publication. He is well known to cattlemen in the Southwest.

Dr. James T. Jardine, chief of the Office of Experiment Stations, USDA, since 1941, has retired, to be succeeded by R. W. Trullinger.

Newly named to the presidency of the North Dakota Agricultural College is Dr. J. H. Longwell, until now associate director of the college experiment station and chief of the division of animal industry. Dr. Longwell succeeds Dr. Frank L. Eversull, who resigned to accept a U. S. government educational post in Korea.

Office callers of the past few weeks included Secretary Russell Thorp of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association, visiting from Cheyenne; Andrew Johnston of Red Rock, Ariz.; E. L. Jamison, formerly of Denver and now residing in Kingman, Ariz., and American National Honorary Vice-President "Dee" Brownfield of Deming, N. M. Mr. Brownfield and Mr. Jamison were returning from the public land meeting at Salt Lake City.

Grazing Director Clarence L. Forsling has received a presidential appointment to serve as a special assistant to Secretary of the Interior Krug in connection with a study to be made of the Rio Grande Valley. Selected to replace him in the grazing post is Rex L. Nicholson, currently engaged in the public lands investigation.

Obituaries

B. H. Heide, kindly and friendly dean of livestock show managers, and associated with the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago since its inception in 1900, passed away Aug. 3 at his home. Mr. Heide became secretary-manager of the show in 1907 and served in that capacity through 1941, when the last one closed for the duration of the war. A native of Westphalia, Germany, "Barney" Heide came to the United States with his parents as a small boy and went to work in the Chicago Stock Yards as a youth. From that time until his death, he maintained an active interest in, and connection with, many phases of the livestock and agriculture industries. He was also one of the organizers of the national committee on 4-H Club work.

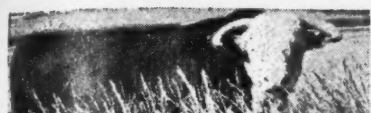


B. H. Heide

Paul Rafferty, 55, widely known Montana stockman, died of a heart attack July 23 in Helena. He had been secretary of the Montana Live Stock Commission since 1929, first joining the commission staff in 1919.

Charles A. Gartin, well known Rushville, Ind., auctioneer succumbed to a heart attack at his home on July 11.

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American Cattle Producer, \$1; Arizona Stockman, \$1; Southern Livestock, \$1; The Sheepman, \$1; Polled Hereford, m., \$2; Pacific Stockman, \$1; Western Livestock Reporter, w., \$1.50; Hog Breeder, \$2; Sheep Breeder, \$1; Coastal Cattleman, \$1; Chester White (hog) World, \$1; Berkshire (hog) News, \$1.

Horses
Horse (breeding, schooling, training, sports), \$5; Thoroughbred (horses) Record, weekly, \$5; Rider & Driver (horses, sport, pleasure), \$5; Spokesman and Harness World (3 yrs., \$2), \$1; Eastern Breeder, \$2; Ranchman (Quarter-Horse), \$1.

Bees
Gleanings in Bee Culture, \$1.50; Beekeeper's Item, \$1; American Bee Journal, \$1.50.

Farming
The Country Book, \$1; Farmers Digest, \$2.

Pigeons
American Pigeon Journal (squab fancy), \$1.50.

Poultry
Cackle & Crow, \$1; Poultry Billboard, m., \$1.

Rabbits
Small Stock (rabbits, cavies, exclusively), \$1; American Rabbit Journal, \$1; Rabbit News, m., \$1; California Rabbit, m., \$1; Intern. Comm. Rabbit Journal, m., \$1; Rabbit Raiser, m., \$1; American Angora Rabbit, m., \$1; American Small Stock Farmer, m., 50 cents.

Fruit
Better Fruit, \$1; Eastern Fruit Grower, \$1.

Other Specialties
The Soybean Digest, \$2; New Agriculture (sugar beets only), \$2; Modern Game Breeding (pheasants) \$3; Canary Journal, \$2; Canary World, \$1.50; Dairy Farmer's Digest, \$1; Game Breeder and Sportsman, \$2.50; Tallwagger, m., (dogs), \$2.50; World - Wide (Stamp) Swapper, 3 yrs., \$1.

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MAGAZINE MART

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Grover B. Hill, former under secretary of agriculture and more recently executive vice-president of the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of Wichita, Kan., has been elected to the presidency of that bank. He succeeds Frank M. Butcher, who has retired after serving in the post since 1933.

Edward F. Heaton, Idaho Springs, Colo., retired July 31 as supervisor of the Arapaho National Forest after more than 35 years of service. He will be succeeded by J. S. Veeder, now in the regional office at Denver.

Arthur H. Spillers has been named chief of the division of private forestry in the Washington office of the Forest Service.

DeWitt C. Wing, since early this year in charge of publicity for the American Aberdeen-Angus Association, is resigning that position because of ill health.

On a recent visit to the office of Mrs. J. M. Keith, secretary of the Arizona Cattle Growers, R. J. Cline of Hereford, Ariz., is quoted as being highly enthusiastic over air travel. Says he, "I learned more about Arizona in two hours than in all the years since I landed here, at 17. I flew up from Hereford and it was the greatest experience to look all over the country and see what it is really like. . . . I could see every wash, every ridge, dams and places where more dams could be built to advantage—in fact, all the problems."

Writing in the News Bulletin of the American Aberdeen-Angus Association, F. W. Harding takes up the procedure and expense involved in importing breeding cattle from Scotland and England. Mr. Harding, for 25 years secretary of the American Shorthorn Breeders Association and now serving as a representative of the British Export Company, is in Great Britain on a buying mission. His statement is contained in the August issue of the Bulletin.

E. S. Haskell has been appointed by Senator Pat McCarran of Nevada as a special investigating agent in connection with administration of grazing matters. He will report to the Senate subcommittee on public lands and surveys.

Homer L. Thieman, for the past five years circulation director of the Daily Drovers Telegram at Kansas City, has been named managing editor of that livestock publication. He succeeds Frank Richards, newly chosen secretary of the American Aberdeen Angus Breeders Association.

Dr. Bennett T. Simms, chief of the BAI, was installed on Aug. 22 as president of the American Veterinary Medical Association at the closing session of its 83rd annual meeting in Boston, Mass. . . . Dr. William E. Cotton, formerly connected with the bureau, has received the Borden award in the field of veterinary science. The award—a medal and \$1,000—went to Dr. Cotton for his contributions to the control of dairy cattle diseases.

Personnel shifts recently announced with the Forest Service include the following: Edward P. Cliff, since March, 1944, assistant chief of the division of range management with headquarters at Washington, D. C., is appointed assist-

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ant regional forester in charge of wildlife and range management at Ogden, Utah. . . . Fred H. Kennedy, supervisor of Toiyabe National Forest headquartered at Reno, Nev., since 1943, is named assistant chief of the division of wildlife and range management for Washington and Oregon, with headquarters at Portland. . . . Clarence E. Favre, since 1936 assistant regional forester in charge of wildlife and range management at Ogden, Utah, will succeed Mr. Kennedy as supervisor of Toiyabe National Forest, headquarters at Reno.

"WHERE TO BUY" AD DEPARTMENT

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64 acres of land, more or less, together with 40 H.P. well delivering 1100 gallons per minute. Redwood water tank, capacity of 15,000 gallons, with high pressure pumping system. Concrete irrigation pipe lines with outlet valves for complete irrigation of all fields. New fences. Concrete manure pump capacity of 12,000 gals. with agitator and pump of 950 gals. per min. Manure pump connected to irrigation pipes for distribution of manure to all fields.

52 acres consist of permanent pasture and is 2 years old. 8 acres planted to sudan grass 2 months ago.

New concrete corrals covering approximately 23,000 sq. feet, fenced with iron pipes and gates.

BUILDINGS

- Hayfeeding and storage barn—size 54 ft. x 113 ft. Equipped with 90 stanchions and 47 Jamesway drinking fountains. Concrete floor with drain, galvanized iron roof.
- Combination barn—size 45 ft. x 110 ft. One-half of barn equipped for shelter shed. Other half equipped with 3 enclosed hospital wards, calf pens and 3 bull pens. All pens and wards equipped with stanchions. Feed mangers and Jamesway drinking fountains. All pipe fencing and concrete floors with drains. Galvanized iron roof.
- Grain house—size 18 ft. x 50 ft. Concrete floor 41 in. above ground. Galvanized sides and roof.
- Milking barn—size 32 ft. x 50 ft. Equipped with 30 stanchions, concrete floor with drains. Galvanized iron roof. With new No. 48 De Laval vacuum pump and pipes.
- Milk house—size 14 ft. x 26 ft. Concrete floor and walls with galvanized iron roof. Equipped with new 3 H.P. Curtis water cooled refrigeration unit. 7-foot aerator, milk pump and stainless steel pipes. Wash-tray, sterilizer and boiler.
- Farm implement shed—size 20 ft. x 70 ft. Open front with 2 enclosed garages.
- Storage shed—size 18 ft. x 80 ft. Enclosed shed including 2 rooms with shower and bathroom for hired help.
- Bungalow house. Stucco exterior with 4 rooms, hot water heater.
- House. Rustic 2-story, 8 rooms with bath on second floor, shower and toilet on first floor. Hot air furnace.

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OREGON 12,000 ac. cattle ranch with forest rights. Sixteen hundred A. meadow; free water from river and streams; new equipment and house. Capacity 1,000 head. An estate sale at \$7.50 per acre. Equip. and 700 head stock at appraisal. On Hiway 395 and Ry. F. L. WRIGHT, 177 Post St., San Francisco 8, Calif.

FLASH

Snake and Salmon Idaho mountain river ranch; 64,000 acres, carries 1,500 cows year round on grass; \$162,000, late fall delivery, but room for 900 more cattle on this grass now. Also two ranches West river country, S. D.; 1,000 capacity ranch, N. D.; and good one in Montana.—Bob Manuel, Colorado, Texas.

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3900 ACRES well improved. Lots of water. Can be had with 275 head of stock cattle, or without stock. 60 miles from Bakersfield. Also have several small farms. Harry F. Hartsook, 107 Truxton Ave., Bakersfield, Calif. Phone 27803—27783.

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WE can sell your farm or ranch quickly. We operate Colorado, Nebraska and Wyoming. Write us a complete description of your property. We'll make a personal inspection and get quick action. Our new list, out Aug. 15. Mars Realty, 802 Patterson Bldg., Denver, Colo.

FLASH

Have immediate ranch buyers, capacity 150 to 2,000 head cattle. For prompt and efficient service, list your ranch with me. Bob Manuel, Western Grass and Land Agt., Colorado, Texas. (Known from Coast to Coast)

RANCH LOANS

RANCH LOANS—Colorado, Montana and Wyoming. Prompt, efficient service, no delay. HALL & HALL, Telephone MAIN 8773, 518 Denver Theater Bldg., Denver 2, Colo.

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MISCELLANEOUS

"HOW TO BREAK AND TRAIN HORSES"—A book every farmer and horseman should have. It is free; no obligation. Simply address Beery School of Horsemanship, Dept. 1449, Pleasant Hill, Ohio.

FOR SALE: DA-WEST combination hydraulic sweep-rake-stacker. Made to fit IHC models H and M, John Deere A and B, and Ford-Ferguson. See your local DA-WEST dealer or write R. V. Lehner Co., Distributor, Ness City, Kansas.

WANTED FOR CASH: Automobile license tags, automobiliana. Write for details. Swigart Museum, Huntington, Pa.

OLD GLASS, curios, coins, minerals, books, Indian relics. Catalog 5c. Cowboy Lemley, Las Cruces, N. Mex.

MOUNTED STEER HORNS, six-foot spread, for sale. Free photo. Lee Bertillon, Palestine, Texas.

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Men's twill pants, new, 28 to 40.....\$2.75
Men's wool pants, like new, 28 to 40..... 3.75
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Men's coveralls, new, tan twill, all sizes..... 4.98
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Men's rain coats, army, like new..... 1.95
Blankets, large, all wool, perfect..... 6.98
Ladies waists, broadcloth, U. S. WAC, tan 1.29
Ladies waists, wool, U. S. WAC, tan..... 1.49
Ladies skirts, tan twill, U. S. WAC, tan..... 1.59
Ladies skirts, wool, U. S. WAC, tan..... 1.89
Ladies work shirts, green twill, U. S. WAC 1.39
Ladies work pants, green twill, U. S. WAC 1.59
Ladies coveralls, green twill, U. S. WAC 2.98
California Beach towels, new 36"x72"..... 2.19
Wovetex hand towels, new, 11"x16", doz. 2.50
Thread, all colors, 8,000-yd. cone..... 1.49

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CALENDAR

- Sept. 30-Oct. 2—Annual convention, American Meat Institute, Chicago.
Oct. 3-5—Northwest Oklahoma Cattlemen's Association convention, Woodward.
Oct. 5-12—Pacific International Livestock Exposition, Portland, Ore.
Oct. 14—6th annual Ranch Day, N. M. A&M College and Southwestern Forest & Range Exp. Sta. (Tour starts from Las Cruces).
Oct. 15—Public lands committee meeting, Denver, Colo.
Oct. 26—Idaho Cattlemen's Assn. bull sale, Twin Falls.
Oct. 28-29—Chicago Feeder Cattle Show, Chicago.
Nov. 2-6—Ogden Livestock Show, Ogden, Utah.
Nov. 15-24—Grand National Livestock Exposition, San Francisco, Calif.
Nov. 23—Idaho Cattlemen's Assn. sale, Pocatello.
Jan. 8-10, 1947—50th ANNUAL (JUBILEE) CONVENTION, AMERICAN NATIONAL LIVESTOCK ASSOCIATION, AT PHOENIX, ARIZONA.
Jan. 10-18—National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colo.

COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS

(In thousands of pounds)

| | Aug. 1 1946 | July 1 1946 | Aug. 1 1945 | Aug. 1 Avg. |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Frozen Beef.... | 59,349 | 62,625 | 256,526 | 122,132 |
| Cured Beef.... | 3,219 | 2,024 | 5,355 | 11,213 |
| Total Pork.... | 303,031 | 322,434 | 344,812 | 517,694 |
| Lamb, Mutton.... | 9,592 | 10,378 | 14,842 | 9,184 |
| Lard & Rend. | | | | |
| Pork Fat.... | 40,036 | 34,910 | 79,285 | 220,263 |
| Total Poultry.. | 170,463 | 173,905 | 120,303 | 88,852 |

WHOLESALE DRESSED MEATS

| | New York Aug. 16, 1946 | New York Aug. 17, 1945 |
|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Steer and Heifer—Ch. | \$38.00-42.00 | \$21.50-22.50 |
| Steer and Heifer—Gd. | 36.00-40.00 | 20.50-21.50 |
| Cow—Commercial | 22.00-32.00 | 18.50-19.50 |
| Veal—Choice | 26.00-35.00 | 21.50-22.50 |
| Veal—Good | 22.00-30.00 | 20.50-21.50 |
| Spring Lamb—Ch. | 41.00-42.00 | 26.00-27.00 |
| Spring Lamb—Gd. | 38.00-41.00 | 24.50-25.50 |
| Pork Loin—8-12 lbs. | 50.00-54.00 | 25.25-26.50 |

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK PRICES

| | Aug. 16, 1946 | Aug. 16, 1945 |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Steers—Choice | \$22.00-27.75 | \$16.25-18.00 |
| Steers—Good | 17.50-24.50 | 14.00-17.00 |
| Steers—Medium | 14.00-19.00 | 12.00-14.75 |
| Vealers—Gd.-Ch. | 15.00-17.50 | 14.00-16.00 |
| Calves—Gd.-Ch. | 12.50-14.50 | 13.00-15.00 |
| F.&S. Strs.—Gd.-Ch. | 15.00-18.25 | 13.00-14.75 |
| F.&S. Strs.—Cm.-Md. | 11.00-15.00 | 9.75-13.00 |
| Hogs (200-240 lbs.) | 23.00-23.50 | 14.75 only |
| Sp. Lambs—Gd.-Ch. | 19.25-20.00 | 14.25-14.75 |
| Ewes—Gd.-Ch. | 6.25- 7.15 | 6.50- 7.00 |

LIVESTOCK AT STOCKYARDS

| | (In Thousands) | July | 7 Mo. Total |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|-------|---------------|
| | 1946 | 1945 | 1946 1945 |
| RECEIPTS— | | | |
| Cattle | 2,376 | 1,658 | 11,241 11,471 |
| Calves | 745 | 549 | 3,381 3,482 |
| Hogs | 3,070 | 1,610 | 17,835 14,998 |
| Sheep, Lambs | 2,286 | 2,165 | 14,297 14,595 |
| STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS— | | | |
| Cattle | 335 | 223 | 1,923 1,664 |
| Calves | 52 | 43 | 280 276 |
| Hogs | 38 | 40 | 309 311 |
| Sheep, Lambs | 172 | 178 | 1,120 1,144 |
| SLAUGHTERED UNDER FEDERAL INSPECTION— | | | |
| Cattle | 1,239 | 1,050 | 6,011 7,779 |
| Calves | 542 | 482 | 3,035 3,544 |
| Hogs | 3,863 | 2,752 | 27,431 24,616 |
| Sheep, Lambs | 1,738 | 1,742 | 12,140 12,399 |

CREDIT FOR PICTURES

Cover by C. J. Belden, outstanding photographer of western scenes, taken on Roy Turner ranch in the "Hereford Heaven" section of Oklahoma. Pp. 9, 24, courtesy Northwest Cattleman; P. 11, courtesy Jack Harlan, Southern Great Plains Field Station; P. 12, Forest Service photo; P. 44, American Hereford Journal. Rad Hall, assistant to the executive secretary of the American National, took the pictures on Pp. 13 and 15.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER